Fifth Series, Vol. XXI No. 13

Thursday, November 30, 1972

Agrahayana 9, 1894 (Saka)

# Lok Sabha Debates

(Sixth Session)

*(Vol. XXI, contains Nos. 11-20)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 2.00

## CONTENTS

No. 13—*Thursday, November* 30, 1972/*Agrahayana* 9, 1894 (SAKA)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 242, 244, 245 and 247 to 250 . 1-27

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 241, 243, 246 and 251 to 260 . 27-36

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2401 to 2419, 2421 to 2455, 2457 to 2492, 2494 to 2538, 2540 to 2553, 2555 to 2565, 2567 to 2569 and 2571 to 2591. . . . . 36-194

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance Reported exodus of famine-stricken people from rural areas of Maharashtra 195-207

Re. Rabi Crop in Bihar . . . . . 207

Paper Laid on the Table . . . . . 208

Re. Cashew Workers in Kerala . . . . . 208

Re. Laying of Paper on the Table of the House . . . 208-15

Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . . . 215-16

Bills passed by Rajya Sabha
(1) Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill : . . . . 217
(2) Apprentices (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 217
(3) Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill . . . 217
(4) Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Bill . 217

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 902 re. Indian space violation by Pak. Helicopters in Kashmir . 217-18

Statement Re. Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridabad . 219-25

Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit . . . . 219-23

Re. Business of the House . . . . . 225-27

Motion Re. Food Situation . . . . . 228-257

Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde . . . 228-57

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Motion Re. Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities . . . . . 257-332

Shri Birender Singh Rao . . . . . 257-61

Shri B. R. Shukla . . . . . 263-68

Shri B. V. Naik . . . . . 268-70

Shri A. K. Sen . . . . . 271-79

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu . . . . . 279-84

Shri M. C. Daga . . . . . 284-87

Shri S. A. Shamim . . . . . 287-91

Shri Dharnidhar Das . . . . . 296-300

Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan . . . . . 300-02

Shri H. M. Patel . . . . . 307-10

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah. . . . . 310-12

Shri Swami Brahmanandji . . . . . 312-13

Shri D. Basumatari . . . . . 313-17

Shri F. H. Mohsin . . . . . 317-28

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, November* 30, 1972/*Agrahayana* 9, 1894 (*Saka*)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Boys' Naval Training Centre in Orissa**

*242. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have selected the site for the proposed Boy's Naval Training Centre in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the name of the place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA). (a) and (b) No site has been selected The proposal for locating the centre at Chilka was dropped on account of its possible adverse effects on the environment. The feasibility of establishment of the centre at Paradeep is under review.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: In view of the inordinate delay in the finalisation of the site for the proposed Boys' Naval Training Centre, there is now a fear in the minds of the people of Orissa, and some political parties are helping to grow this fear faster, for their own narrow partisan benefits saying that the Centre is thinking of shifting the proposed project to some other State. So in this background, may I have a specific and categorical answer whether Government have such kind of second thoughts at all?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already indicated that it was decided to locate it in Chilka, but because of the possibility of bad effects on the environment particularly bird life there, it was decided that it should not be located there. Now we are considering the question of locating it in Paradeep which is also in Orissa. Nothing has been decided finally as I indicated in my main answer. Therefore, the apprehensions of the hon. member are unfounded.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Are there any second thoughts on it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already answered it.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI Since the hon. Minister has stated that the project is still under consideration, when will a final decision be taken and which are the other places alongwith Paradeep still under consideration and when execution work is likely to be taken up?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: In Paradip also we are facing some difficulty because the Ministry of Transport are not giving us land that we need. They want it for port development there. If we face difficulties in Orissa, then we might have to look for sites outside Orissa But for the time being, we are looking at Paradeep and we hope to be able to acquire a possible site there so that we can locate this boys' training establishment centre.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is very simple and the reply was categoric.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: It is very important for Orissa.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: In view of the fact that the Minister has stated that he is facing difficulty in locating the centre at Paradeep, has he in view any other site in the State? Between Gopalpur and Chatrapur on the Orissa coast there are places and there will be no difficulty. Will he consider those places also?

MR. SPEAKER: If it is any other State, Punjab also.

The question was simple, relating to location in Chilka lake and he gave a clear answer.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Not only Chilka but other places in Orissa also.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Gopalpur may have an ideal sea beach. But it need not necessarily be an ideal location for a boys' training establishment where we train boys for the navy.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Has he gone there?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am not ruling it out. I am saying that the hon. member's suggestion will be kept in mind when we look for possible sites.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What are the criteria for establishing such a centre? If these are borne in mind, one can understand better whether it is possible to locate it in Paradeep or anywhere else.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: There are criteria. The foremost is that there should be ideal facilities available for training of the cadets. I do not have details here of all the criteria. But we definitely go by these and not by political considerations.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gomango.—Absent. Every day, there is a question in his name, and he is not there to ask it. He must be present some day to ask it. Why keep on sending the questions? Some other Member could be accommodated here.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not change the rules?

MR. SPEAKER: We will have to change the rules. After all, for one or two days it is all right. Some other Member could have been accommodated in this. It is a continuing practice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Out of a 100 questions, hardly one is a Starred Question. Those who put it in do not come.

MR. SPEAKER: Since many days I find it; some Members have their questions put in their names but continuously for many days they do not care for that. We will have to consider it in the Rules Committee and put it to you. (*Interruption*) Now, Shri Mayavan.—Absent. I am sorry; some other Members could get a chance.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. Shri Shrikrishan Modi.

Shri Piloo Mody *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: He is Modi; you are Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When you say it, both sound the same to me.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a lot of difference between the weights of these two people.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is true.

MR SPEAKER: Shri Lakkappa.

## Machinery for Hoset and Vijayanagram Steel Plants

*244 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders for machinery and equipment for the new steel plants at

Hospet and Vijayanagaram are to be placed with the Heavy Engineering Corporation:

(b) if so, the time by which orders are likely to be placed;

(c) whether the techno-economic feasibility reports of the projects have examined;

(d) whether the decision on investment on each of the projects have been taken; and

(e) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) To the extent possible, orders for the plant and equipment required for the Vijayanagar and Visakhapatnam steel plants falling within the scope of manufacture of the Heavy Engineering Corporation will be placed on them.

(b) While orders for the major items of plant and equipment could be placed after the Consultants are commissioned for the preparation of the Detailed Project Reports, orders for the rest of the equipment are likely to be placed only after the Consultants have prepared detailed specifications.

(c) The techno-economic feasibility reports on the Vijayanagar and Visakhapatnam steel plants are under detailed examination with a view to assessing the scope for reduction of both capital and operating costs.

(d) and (e) An investment decision on these projects would be taken shortly.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not happy with the answer given by the hon. Minister. He has got a very good intention to see that immediate action is taken in the matter of these plants, but there are certain doubts cast by the answer given to part (a) of the question which has not been answered properly, because, the starting of these steel plants in Mysore State is very much dependent on the indigenous material dealt with by the ferro-industrial corporation. I am told that equipment for such a steel plant even indigenously is more costly than getting modern sophisticated equipment. Mysore State has had the facilities to start a steel plant from very early times. Lands have been acquired and we have even prepared 4,000 to 5,000 technicians since we have got a number of polytechnics there. Also, a water scheme costing about Rs. 21 crores has been sent to this Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: You must thank him for this information and not reply to him.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What we could do from the Mysore State we have been implementing faithfully, but we are awaiting the decision of the Government. Why should there be such an inordinate delay in taking a decision even in respect of the cost of every item and other things? Is it not a fact that the economic feasibility report is already available and it has been finalised, and why has action not been taken on the decision taken in the techno-economic survey report?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: While thanking the hon. Member for the detailed information he has given me, some of which is not entirely correct, I would like to mention that the feasibility reports were submitted quite sometime ago, but there are a number of complications owing to the fact the product-mix suggested and the type of equipment that were taken into consideration led to a position when the loss was pretty substantial Now, after reviewing the whole matter, we have been able to reduce this loss and we expect that we would be able to finalise our decisions on the feasibility report within a short time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Is it not a fact that various suggestions have been made to reduce the cost to see that it is more feasible like importing the sophisticated equipment, spreading the work over a period of 7 to 8 years which would diminish the cost etc? What is the difficulty of the Ministry in taking early decision?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARANGALAM: The hon. member is not entirely correct in stating that stretching the construction over a period of years will diminish the cost. I do not think that is a relevant consideration in relation to cost. Secondly, so far as the indigenous manufacture of the main equipment is concerned, no doubt we have certain difficulties about price because the productivity of the existing organisations is still low, but there can be no question of our resorting solely to imports on that account. We have to improve the productivity of our existing organisations.

**Recognition of All-India Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation ..**

*245. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he agreed to grant recognition to the All-India Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation and its affiliated Units which are representing 90 per cent employees in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation on the basis of rules prevailing in National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs employees; and

(b) if so, whether the recognition has since been granted on the analogy of such Rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a). In a meeting held on the 30th August, 1972 with certain Members of Parliament, it was agreed that the recognition of the All-India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation could be considered on the basis of the Rules of recognition prevalent in the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(b). The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have reported that the applications for recognition from the Federation and affiliated Units are being processed accordingly.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि मंत्री महोदय से वार्ता हो जाने के बाद फैडरेशन के अध्यक्ष द्वारा आवेदन देने के बाद भी सेंट्रल प्राविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर ने 15 सितम्बर को आल इण्डिया प्राविडेण्ट फण्ड स्टाफ एसोसिएशन के प्रधान मन्त्री का ऐसा पत्र लिखा है कि जब तक इसके अध्यक्ष या दूसरे मेम्बर बाहर के होंगे तब तक उन्हें हम मान्यता प्रदान नहीं करेंगे अगर ऐसी बात है तो क्या उन्हें ऐसा कहने का अधिकार था ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): We have no knowledge about the letter which he mentioned just now. As stated in the main reply we are prepared to recognise provided they follow the rules. If there is contradiction in the rules and practice as compared to the rules in the P&T, we do not recognise it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: So far as P&T is concerned, 4 M.Ps. are there.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि पो एण्ड टी फैडरेशन के नियमों की एक धारा के मुताबिक पचास परसेंट बाहर के लोग उसके आफिस बैयरर्ज या मैम्बर हो सकते है ? अगर सच है तो क्या यह भी सच है कि आल इण्डिया प्राविडेण्ट फण्ड स्टाफ फैडरेशन के केवल प्रेजीडेंट बाहर के है, वह रिजन के हो या केन्द्र के हो ? अगर ऐसी बात है तो इस तरह की दलील देने की क्या वजह है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As I have said earlier, there is no provision in the rules framed by the P&T to allow outsiders as members. But I have come across some federation constitution where in some provision has been made to permit outsiders. So far as we are concerned, we have made it very clear that if they adhere to the rules we will give them recognition.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अभी रूल पढ़ देना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय· आप जरा शांति रखिए उन को जवाब देने दीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री. उन्हीं के जवाब में मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं : उन्होंने कहा कि पी एण्ड टी के विधान में ऐसा नहीं है। मैं उन्हें पढ़ कर बताना चाहता हूं

"Non-employees of P&T Department elected to any office in the National Federation shall be honorary members during the tenure of their office, subject to the provisions of section 22 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926."

यह है पी एण्ड टी का कास्टीट्यूशन। आप कहते हैं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह रूल कहता है कि 50 प्रतिशत आउटसाइडर रह सकते हैं ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR. This is a constitution framed by the federations. I have got the P&T rules officially communicated to us. We shall negotiate on that basis. If they want this concession, they can negotiate after abiding by the rules.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI. The Labour Minister wants to encourage splinter groups in the provident fund employees' unions and give recognition to them That is why the Labour Ministry is insisting that Members of Parliament should not be the President or Secretary of the Union What is the reason for that?

SHRI R K. KHADILKAR: I am reading the official communication from the Secretary, P & T Board, wherein he has stated very clearly

"In the P&T Deptt. C.C.S, Recognition of Service Association Rules—59 promulgated by the M.H.A. used to be followed for the recognition of Service assiciations or unions. The said rules now stand invalidated."

This is the position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The question of recognition of all-India associations was discussed with the hon. Minister several times. I was the President of the all-India federation previously and now I am the President of the Kanpur zone. Some Members of Parliament like Shri Vayalar Ravi, Shri Giri and others are Presidents of the various zones. When Members of Parliament can remain in the All-India Defence Employees' Federation and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, I want to know why such rules are being framed to deprive the Members of Parliament the right to be office-bearers of such a union? It is a privilege which is being taken away from the Members of Parliament by the Labour Ministry.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: There is no question of taking away any privileges enjoyed by the Members of Parliament. I am stating the facts When we met, we said that if they follow the P&T rules then we will give them recognition. If the practice is different, I am prepared to examine it. So far as this is concerned, it is very clear that the rules of the P&T have been declared illegal

MR SPEAKER· Instead of wasting the time of the House, why don't you all sit together and settle the matter?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR· We are doing it

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा · क्या श्रम मन्त्री को यह ज्ञात है कि गजेन्द्र गडकर कमिशन आफ लेबर की रिपोर्ट में ऐसा कहा गया है कि हरएक यूनियन के पदाधिकारी उन्हीं में से हों ? क्या इसका रह अमल इस विभाग से ही शुरू किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: That we know. The Gagendragadkar Commission has reported about it. But sometimes, as you were pleased to suggest now, certain latitudes are provided for the sake of organisation and we are prepared to discuss it. The Gagendragadkar Commission is very clear in their recommendations.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि अखिल भारतीय मान्यता को ले कर ऐसे बहुत से फेडरेशन, एसोसिएशन और मजदूर संगठनों के मामले उलझे पड़े हुए है जिन के बारे में आप का अभी तक निर्णय नही हुआ है जब कि सब प्रकार की पात्रता उन में आती है और आप ने एक समिति में यह वचन भी दिया, उदाहरण के लिए आप डी एम एस को दिसम्बर मैं मान्यता देने जा रहे है तो मैं जानना चाहता हू कि आप यह दिसम्बर में कब तक मान्यता देने जा रहे है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: It is a general question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I know from the hon Minister, if the P. & T., when they changed the rules, did it in consultation with the Labour Ministry?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: No, Sir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If not, why not?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The Department has framed the rules for their purpose. We have stated only that we will follow those rules.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In view of the fact that the All-India Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation has not been recognised, may I know actually which Federation or Union of the Provident Fund Staff has been recognised?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: There is one union which is not recognised but they adhere to the rules and certain discussions with the officials take place. There are two and, as usual there is disunity.

SHRI DENEN BHATTACHARYYA: Which is the union that is recognised and, if not, what is the machinery to negotiate with the staff?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Unfortunately, the behaviour of certain union leaders was such that it was difficult to recognise and negotiate with them. So, we convened a meeting.... (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं ? आप का ख्याल है कि ऐसा करने से ज्यादा एफेक्टिव हो जाते हैं ? यह मैं हैरान हूं, आप ते यह काम शरू कर रखा है कि इस तरह तीन चार इकटठे खड़े हो गए । जब दिल चाहा पांच चार खड़े हो गए । यह बहुत बुरी बात है । यह पार्लियामेंट है, कहीं ऐग्रीमेंट है कही डिस-ऐग्रीमेंट है । आप मजबूर नही कर सकते ।

I do not approve of this practice; I never approve of it. No interruptions will go on record.

Interruptions**

MR. SPEAKER: Next question

**गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों को 'होल्डिंग कम्पनी' के अन्तर्गत लाना**

*247. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के चार इस्पात कारखानों को स्टील 'होल्डिंग कम्पनी' के अन्तर्गत लेने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो होल्डिंग कम्पनी के कार्यकलाप और दर्जा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस वर्ष उस पर कुल कितना रुपया खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

**Not recorded.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). According to present thinking, the shares held by Government in private sector companies in the Steel sector will be transferred to the Holding Company and it will also act as the nominee of all public sector financial institutions which possess shares in the Private sector units in the sphere of iron and steel and associated inputs.

(c) The Holding Company for Steel is yet to be set up. The amount likely to be incurred on it during the current financial year is still to be worked out.

**श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : होल्डिंग कम्पनियों द्वारा इस्पात संयंत्रों को अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद इन की प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में सरकार का कितना नियन्त्रण रहेगा ? क्या यह नियंत्रण सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी के आधार पर, उस के अनुपात में, रहेगा या कुल नियंत्रण रहेगा ?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The Holding Company will be responsible to Government for the entire activities of Government in the iron and steel industry and also in relation to the private sector companies, by exercising control to the extent possible through the shares held by Government directly or indirectly through the public financial institutions.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Is it not a fact that the Bokaro Steel Plant will not be brought under the proposed Holding Company and if so, what is the reason?

MR. SPEAKER: These are questions which were put earlier in the last week or ten days back, and they are being repeated again. I fail to understand why the same questions are repeated again and again. Well, you can repeat the answer.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It is not a fact that Bokaro is going to be left outside the Holding Company.

**श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या होल्डिंग कम्पनी इन इस्पात संयंत्रों के प्रबन्ध प्रशासन की व्यवस्था में हेर फेर कर सकेगी ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It is not possible now to forecast what the Holding Company is going to do regarding the management and administration of the plants. The object of setting it up is to improve the administrative efficiency of the plants and, obviously, if the Board of the Holding Company considers that any change are necessary in that direction, they will implement them.

**Expulsion of Indians from Uganda by 8th November, 1972**

*248. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uganda Government had decided to round up all persons of Indian origin in case they did not leave the country by the 8th November, 1972;

(b) whether during this period, persons of Indian origin received inhuman treatment at the hands of the representatives of Government of Uganda;

(c) whether Government of India received any report in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) A Uganda Government statement was issued in the second week of September to the effect that non-citizens who would not have left Uganda by the deadline of November 8, 1972 would be rounded up by security forces and taken to military camps Subsequently, in a letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations, President Amin in this connection said as follows:—

> "It is not my intention or that of the Government to mal-treat or otherwise oppress any non-citizen Asian who

might have failed to meet the deadline. I am a human being also, and I do not want to see any unnecessary human suffering".

According to our information, no Asians were rounded up or placed in concentration camps, though no such persons were left in Uganda after the deadline, who were affected by the expulsion order.

(b) to (d). Government has received reports of people of Asian origin, including Indian nationals, being molested and humiliated and having had to undergo constant checks and controls, by Uganda security officials, in some cases also being deprived of their possessions.

The Government of India lodged repeated representations with the Uganda authorities both in Kampala and in New Delhi, in respect of Indian nationals. In a few cases, this led to the restoration of some stolen property to their owners.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not quite understand from the Minister's statement whether any of these Asians of Indian origin who are Indian citizens have been left behind beyond the 8th November date and I would like to know what precise arrangements the Government of India made prior to 8th November to repatriate these people to India, in terms of shipping facilities trains and whatever else you could provide? And what are the arrangements they have made for the property of these people left behind and who is the custodian of their property? Ultimately if there are any left behind though I do not quite understand if there are any left behind, what precise arrangements do the Government of India intend to make in order to repatriate them back to India?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The representation which I have referred to were made prior to the repatriation which resulted in affording protection to some, restoration of stolen property to others, a diminution, if not complete elimination, of acts of oppression, etc.

Then, the hon. Member has asked as to whether any of the categories who could be hit by that order are still left there. I have said that none of the categories which could have been hit have been left there, meaning thereby that all Indian nationals have come out except those who were in service and to whom exemption has been granted, and the British passport-holders except the exemptees have also been repatriated. A small number of them have come over to India and we have provided transit facilities for them and the rest have gone to Britain.

Even about the stateless persons, the United Nations intervened, as the House is no doubt aware of, and they have repatriated most of them and some of them have been rehabilitated in foreign countries according to the desire of the stateless persons, and some are still in transit camps awaiting rehabilitation.

We made all arrangements both by sea and by air to bring all these people out within the deadline and we have succeeded in this respect.

The question of property which the hon. Member has raised is very important and this is the main problem that is now left, in the sense that the manner in which the property that has been left behind should be dealt with. The Uganda Government has announced some sort of principles, but the details and the mechanics of management have not yet been clarified. The main principle which has been mentioned by the Government of Uganda is that all this property will be looked after by a certain Board and then these will be disposed of and the sale proceeds will be deposited in the names of the various persons in the Ugandan Banks. Then, the question of repatriation of these amounts will be discussed between the authorities concerned, namely, the British Government and the Uganda Government, and the Government of India and Uganda. They have also said that the agents of the owners can also be present at the time when their properties are auctioned.

But let us be clear that the situation that now prevails does not create a satisfaction or does not create a feeling in our mind that in these circumstances, these properties will get the best value, and we

have been in touch with the Government of Uganda to do the best that could be done under the circumstances.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I would like to know the number of Asians who have been left over there after 8th November, and also the number of Indians that have been left over there, either with permission or without permission.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The number of exemptees, I think, is about 600. I am talking of persons of Asian origin.

Besides that, there are, I think, about 2,000 odd persons, but this is an approximate figure; all the rest have come out. No Indian citizens are left except the exemptees, about 600, like engineers, doctors, etc

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Has the Government formulated any policy in regard to Indians in transit; are Indians with British passports allowed to enter India, and Ugandan citizens also who have been allowed to come to India for short periods? What is the type of policy, or attitude which will be taken if the period expires and so on?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Broadly the policy is that we will try to respect the wishes of these people. We are proceeding on that basis. We do not take a hard view of these cases. It is common knowledge that the bulk of the British passport holders have already left for U.K., and I would like to acknowledge that the British Government's attitude in this respect has been helpful Those who have come to India and who hold British passports, have this endorsement on their passports that they can go to the U.K. at any time, without any further endorsement or permission by the British authorities. So, primarily, it is for them to decide whether they want to go to U.K. or not. Obviously, in respect of those who do not want to go to U.K. and who want to remain there, we will not push them out.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very unusual for the Speaker to intervene, but, relevant to this question, I received a letter from Mr. Narendra Patel who was Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda. He had addressed a letter to me saying that he was in great difficulty and distress because they were not recognising him as a citizen. This gentleman was elected to their Parliament and he was there for many years. I fail to understand why he should not have been treated as a citizen. He has stated that we should intervene in the matter. I will be sending his leter to you later on I have not heard further about his whereabouts. I hope you will kindly look into this.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will look into it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Minister explained about British passport holders. I also asked about Indians who are Ugandan citizens. Some of them have come to our country. I take it, the attitude will be similar.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We expect Uganda Government to take back their own citizens because this is the elementary principle of human rights and well recognised by the international community that a citizen of any country is entitled to leave that country at any time and he can also re-enter that country at any time. In cases where extreme hardships are left, temporary facilities, on compassionate grounds, can be granted, but I would like to take the view that we should not allow the Government of Uganda to get out of this basic responsibility that they owe towards their own citizens.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I want to know whether any British passport holders of Asian origin expressed their desire to become citizens of India, and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: British passport holders of Indian origin are entitled to apply for citizenship of India and there

is the procedure prescribed for that. There is the Indian Citizenship Act which also lays down the various procedures and the circumstances in which these requests are to be dealt with

And if there are any requests, they will be dealt with according to law

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: My question is on a point of fact, namely whether they have made any such request.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I think there was some request We have suggested to them that they should apply, in the normal, usual course.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Mr Speaker, Sir, may I, with your kind permission, take the opportunity of giving this information that Shri N. Patel about whom you were pleased to refer, has come to India on sworn affidavit, and he is in our country.

MR SPEAKER: So, we would be able to help him to be here for as much time as he likes?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There is no difficulty; if he has come here, we shall try to find out what his wishes are.

MR. SPEAKER: When Shri H. M. Patel got up, his name reminded me of the other Patel. So, the hon. Member has done this service to him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How satisfactorily Government have answered your question, Sir!

MR. SPEAKER: I am grateful to him that the answer to my question has come within a few minutes.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We hope that it will come to others' questions also quickly.

MR. SPEAKER: This is an exception only in the case of the Speaker!

## ईद के अवसर पर पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों का मुक्त किया जाना

+

*249. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**
**प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराशर :**

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने 'ईद' के अवसर पर सद्भावना प्रकट करने के लिये 300 पाकिस्तानी युद्धबदी मुक्त किये थे ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या पाकिस्तान ने भी इस भावना से प्रेरणा ली है और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). India repatriated 352 Pakistani Prisoners which included 133 ailing military personnel, 35 ailing civilians and 184 women and children, on the occasion of *Id* as a gesture of good-will. Pakistan, however, repatriated only 3 sick and wounded Indian Prisoners of War.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से जाना चाहता हूं क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा पाकिस्तान से इस बारे में पहले कोई चर्चा हुई थी कि ईद के अवसर पर भारत किसी निश्चित सख्या में युद्धबन्दी छोड़ेगा और पाकिस्तान भी किसी निश्चित संख्या में युद्धबन्दी छोड़ेगा ? क्या इस प्रकार की कोई बात हुई थी ? यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रकार एक तरफा निर्णय लेने का क्या कारण था जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत द्वारा 356 युद्धबन्दी छोडे गए और पाकिस्तान द्वारा केवल तीन युद्धबन्दी जो कि एकदम घायल और बीमार थे छोड़े गए—इसका क्या कारण था ।

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल** : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है इस तरह का कोई समझौता नहीं था। क्यों समझौता नहीं किया गया, उसका क्या कारण था, इसका मैंने मूल उत्तर में जवाब दिया है कि एक सद्भावना के प्रतीक के रूप में हमने छोड़े और यही कारण था छोड़ने का।

जहां तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि उन्होंने केवल तीन युद्धबन्दी छोड़ें और हमने इतने छोड़े तो यह एक अनुपात की बात है। हमारे पास उनके करीब 90 हजार लोग हैं और उनके पास हमारे 5 या 6 सौ लोग हैं तो अनुपात में इतना ही आयेगा। अनुपात से देखने पर अन्तर नहीं लगता।

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या भारत सरकार इसी क्रम में पश्चिम क्षेत्र के युद्धबन्दी छोड़ने जा रही है? यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल** : इसी क्रम में नहीं पर माननीय सदस्य ने पढ़ा होगा और हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने इसकी घोषणा इस सदन में भी की थी कि हमारे पास जो पश्चिमी सेक्टर में पकड़े गए युद्धबन्दी हैं उनको हम छोड़ने जा रहे हैं। हमारे पास 540 ऐसे युद्धबन्दी हैं जोकि पश्चिमी युद्ध क्षेत्र में पकड़े गए थे उनको 1 दिसम्बर को पाकिस्तान वापस भेजा जा रहा है? मैं यह भी सूचना सदन में दे दूं कि उस दिन हमें 617 भारतीय युद्धबन्दी जोकि सम्पूर्ण युद्धबंदियों की संख्या है, वह वागाह चेक-पोस्ट पर हमें मिल जायेंगे और भारत वापिस आ जायेंगे।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know whether this release would be effected every year on the occasion of Id?

**श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल** : अब यदि आप पकड़ कर ले आया करेंगे तो हम जरूर छोड़ दिया करेंगे।

**Seven-Day Productive Week**

+

*250. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the reaction of State Labour Ministers, Trade Union Organisations and industrial Employees to the concept of "Seven-day Productive Week" spelt out by him recently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Though they have not been addressed as a body, the State Labour Ministers, employers and trade union leaders of different persuasions are, generally speaking, not averse to the proposal and the response has been quite encouraging.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am surprised to hear the reply. I was present in the meeting which was held in Hyderabad where all the trade union leaders who were present unanimously objected to and resented Sunday working, that is seven days a week. Is it a fact that the central trade unions have requested the hon. Minister to convene the Indian Labour Conference or a tripartite meeting before such a drastic decision is taken and employers are allowed to work on Sundays?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): There was an expression of view in the Consultative Committee where some objection was raised regarding giving Sunday as a common holiday, but when the public meeting was held, trade union leaders of all persuasions, AITUC, HMS and INTUC enthusiastically endorsed the suggestion of continuous work, because one day holiday is there. The idea is that industry will work continuously. Not only that; at other places, this has happened. The only question is about formal consultation with the central trade unions. The INTUC has endorsed this suggestion at several places. Other organisation have also done so. We have succeeded in persuading the trade union leadership at the local level to fall in line.

We are in touch with the Labour Ministers of States. I am happy to report to the House that most of them are persuading trade union leaders at the local level to follow this advice. The only question, as I said, is when we should consult the central trade unions or call a conference. We felt that certain rigid postures adopted by some central trade unions is not helpful to this process. So at the appropriate time we will convene such a conference.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The All India Trade Union Congress has openly objected to a 7-day week. I do not know wherefrom he got the information that they have been persuaded to fall in line at the local level and so on. The AITUC is not opposed to working 7 days where there is continuous process of work; there we have to, because otherwise, it will adversely affect machinery. But in the textile industry, workers have fought for 30 years to see that Sunday is declared a holiday; for fighting for this against the employers, they were lathi-charged, beaten and even killed, but still they did not agree to this I would request the hon Minister to let the House know whether he is going to convene a meeting of the Indian Labour Conference knowing full well that the AITUC is opposed to a seven-day week.

SHRI R. K KHADILKAR: Whatever be the agitation in the past regarding a common holiday that had taken place, I would like to inform the hon. member that in the Bombay textile industry—I am not talking of the AITUC because their hold in Bombay is limited—agreement might be reached very soon. A similar situation has arisen at several other places. Even in Kanpur....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is no Sunday working in the textile industry in Kanpur and I shall see that it does not work.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Whatever be the advice of trade union leaders at the highest level, this is the position. Agreement was reached in Pondicherry where CITU, AITUC and INTUC were present. They accepted seven days; not only that. For the recess period, even staggering was accepted. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: No controversy; no argument. You can discuss it later but not in Question Hour like this. You should not go on like this during the Question Hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why should I not be given a clarification? I want a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not force yourself on me.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Just now, the hon. Minister has informed the House that all the trade unions at the conference have accepted the seven-day working system. May I know whether the Hind Mazdoor Sabha accepted this?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I never made this statement I said that in Hyderabad, from where the hon Member hails, there was a meeting where the HMS and the AITUC leaders came forward and supported the proposal publicly; and it is on record. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I am the President of the HMS. I do not know which HMS leader accepted the proposal. I am the President of the HMS and I know the working of it. I know what we have decided. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. P. M. Mehta.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Which HMS is it?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not think that you can discuss and iron out everything in the Question Hour. This is a simple Question Hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is not a simple Question Hour. The workers had to fight for 45 years to get a Sunday off Otherwise, the employers were sucking their blood.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Woolcombe, Ltd., made them work for seven days and made a daily profit of Rs. 1 lakh and a quarter. They exceeded the licensing capacity because they were printing posters

MR. SPEAKER: Do not speak without being called.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Textile Labour Association in Ahmedabad had agreed to the seven days' working formula and, if not, have the association given reasons therefor, and how many other centres in the textile industry have agreed to seven days' continuous working?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The Textile Labour Association or the Mazdoor Mahajan, as it is popularly known, officially have not accepted the seven-day week for a continuous working, but my information is from the Labour Minister who has informed me that quite a number of mills have entered into such agreements When I get the information, I shall place it on the Table of the House showing how many concerns in the textile and engineering units have actually started working on this basis.

One question was raised by Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu. Incidentally in Bombay and other places, where the seven-day working has been agreed to, there is an agreement which is being negotiated for a little higher wage because productivity goes up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How are they doubling the licensed, registered capacity?

MR. SPEAKER: I did not call you, but you are recognising him and replying. You will have the head-ache yourself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now, question No. 251.

MR. SPEAKER: When your own interest comes, you are ready to overrule them all! (*Interruption*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The Labour Minister has created much confusion on this question which, I tell you, is being agitated all over the country, namely, that no seven-day week will be allowed; no Sunday working will be allowed. He has now come forward with fur- their confusion. (*Interruption*).

MR SPEAKER: Why not name this Question Hour as a noise-and-shouting hour? What is this? (*Interruption*) If you are to settle your procedure and your replies by shouting at each other, I do not think you require a Speaker. Mr. Kachwai.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने जो निर्णय लिया है उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये, शायद इसलिये लिया है कि देश के अन्दर आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है और उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। लेकिन मै जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार इस बात की गारन्टी देगी कि जिन उद्योगों मे अधिक दिन काम चलेगा उनको बिजली और कच्चा माल पर्याप्त मात्रा मे मिलेगा ? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतलावेंगे कि जो उद्योग लगेंगे उनमे अधिक से अधिक शिफ्ट चला कर अधिक से अधिक बेरोजगारो को काम देकर राहत पहुंचाने पर विचार उन्होने किया है ?

SHRI R. K KHADILKAR: The intention is to provide additional employment. Every small unit can provide one-sixth additional employment of the total number of employees. About power shortages and certain other difficulties, we have taken them into consideration. Steps are being considered as to how to meet the situation. As a result of this, I am sure because of additional employment and more production, more industrial concerns are falling in line.

MR. SPEAKER. Question Hour is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. You called me and the Minister, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, got up to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not call you. He is putting everything in my mouth and getting up. I will never mention your name in future!

---

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Demarcation of Boundary between India and Burma

*241. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF.
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether boundary demarcation work has been completed between Burma and India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir So far about 820 miles, out of a total of 906 miles, of the Indo-Burma Boundary have been demarcated. The demarcation work continues. The Indo-Burma Joint Boundary Commission meets every year to take decisions regarding the work of demarcation and the survey officials of the two countries are in continuous contact for demarcation on the ground.

### Meeting of National Council of Trade Unions

*243. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether meeting of the National Council of Trade Unions was held on the 11th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the main reasons for calling this meeting?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) A meeting of the National Council of Trade Unions is reported to have been held in Bombay on November 10-11, 1972;

(b) The Government have no information.

### Statement by Malaysian Prime Minister on proposed South-East Asian Neutrality Plan

*246 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Malaysian Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak on a visit to a Soviet Union, has said that 'it will not be useful to bring big powers like India and Japan' in the proposed South-East Asian Neutrality Plan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) and (b). At a Press conference on October 3, 1972, in Moscow, the Malaysian Prime Minister said that Malaysia preferred a smaller area for neutralisation in South-East Asia, because it was not a good thing to bring Big Powers like India, China and Japan into the *area* of neutrality.

As far as Government is aware, the South-East Asian region, in the context of the Malaysian proposal of neutralisation, comprises ten States, namely, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam (North and South).

The Government of India have always held the view that the South-East Asian region should be free from Great Power domination and rivalries. Developments, towards this objective are therefore desirable in the interest of peace and security of the entire region.

**Construction of 'F' Ropeway for Jharia Coalfield by Coal Board**

*251. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'F' Ropeway was constructed by the Coal Board for supplying sand to the Jharia Coalfield at a cost of Rs. 6 crores during 1964-69 through M|s. Interstate Equipment Corporation, an American firm;

(b) whether there was a heavy loss of foreign exchange in the construction of the said Ropeway, and if so, the factual details of the deal; and

(c) whether foreign exchange loss on account of the visits by the Coal Board's official to London and London Solicitors bill amounted to Rs. 8 lakhs?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a). The 'F' Ropeway of Coal Board in the Jharia field were constructed by M|s. Interstate Equipment Corporation of U.S.A. under a contract the value of which was Rs. 6,01,60,000|-. This included foreign exchange component of $7,500,360 equivalent to Rs. 3,57,16,000/- at the then prevailing rate of exchange.

(b). No, Sir.

(c) There was no loss of foreign exchange on account of visit of Coal Board's Officers to London. They had to go on the specific request of the Solicitors and Legal Adviser, Indian High Commission to safeguard the interests of the Coal Board. The foreign exchange expenditure was £987 and pence 50.

The London Solicitors have submitted a bill for £54,752-04 which includes a total of 6,924 on account of the fees of the four Counsels engaged for the Board in London and £544,14 on account of other contingent disbursements; the balance of £47,283-90 being the fee for the professional services rendered by the London Solicitors. The bill is under scrutiny in consultation with the Legal Adviser, High Commission of India, London. No payment on this bill has yet been made.

**Repatriation of assets left behind in Uganda by Indian Citizens**

*252. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the assets left behind in Uganda by Indian citizens forced to leave the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for repatriation of such assets and the progress so far made in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). All Indian nationals affected by the decree were advised to register their movable and immovable assets with the High Commission, and registrations in respect of 1355 Indian families as per their own declarations have been made. After the evacuation of such Indian nationals further circulars have been sent to all those concerned to submit the latest position regarding these properties and assets at the time of their leaving the country.

(b) Government of Uganda have given assurances to the Secretary General of the UN that no property will be seized without compensation. They have given similar assurances to us also. They have yet to enunciate provisions governing the equitable sale of properties that have been left behind and method of repatriating the proceeds to their owners. We have recently made certain suggestions to the Uganda Government on which we are awaiting a reply.

**Import of Steel and Export of Iron Ore**

*253. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total import of steel from and export of iron ores to various countries during the last three years; and

(b) what steps are being taken to achieve self-sufficiency in steel and export finished steel goods instead of iron ores?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S MOHAN KUMARA MANGALAM) (a) A statement is placed on the table of the House [*Placed in Library* See No LT-3871/72]

(b) For achieving self sufficiency in steel indigenous production is being augmented through creation of additional capacities by setting up of new steel plants at Bokaro Salem Visakhapatnam and Vijaynagar electric furnace units and higher capacity utilisation of existing steel plants Larger availability of steel in the country would eventually facilitate progressive switch over from export of raw material to finished products

**Reported statement by Dalai Lama about Chinese Rule in Tibet**

*254 SHRI H M PATEL Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an interview given by Dalai Lama to the News Week Correspondent (published in the Indian Express New Delhi dated the 20th September 1972) that he was prepared to accept the Chinese rule in Tibet if this was the wish of the people

(b) whether Government have studied the implications of Dalai Lamas statement and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The Dalai Lama and other Tibetans were given refuge in India on humanitarian ground and their attitude on political issues is their own concern The Indian Government regards Tibet as a part of China

**Uganda's allegation regarding India-Zambia Collision for invasion of Uganda**

255 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of a military spokesman of Uganda accusing that India and Zambia were planning a fresh invasion of Uganda from Tanzania and that the visit of the President of India to Tanzania and Zambia was to prepare a fresh attack on Uganda by the Tanzanian Armed Forces together with guerillas with the help of Zambia and India and

(b) Government's reaction to the said charges

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) On 26 September 1972 Uganda Radio broadcast statement by a Uganda Military spokesman in which he had *inter alia* said that information has been received to the effect that the visit of President of India to Tanzania and Zambia is to prepare a fresh attack on Uganda by Tanzanian Armed Forces combined with guerillas and with the help of Zambia together with Indian Army and Air Force

that destroyers from India and troops have already been spotted in the Indian Ocean and are heading for Dar Es Salaam

(b) As the allegations were entirely incorrect and without any foundation whatsoever a strong protest was immediately lodged by our High Commission in Uganda with the Ugandan Foreign Office in Kampala denying the allegations and explaining the correct position about our President's visit to certain East African countries The Acting High Commissioner of Uganda in New Delhi was also summoned to the Foreign Office A similar protest was lodged with him An official spokesman of the Government of India formally denied these allegations and stated the correct position in regard to the President's visit to certain East African countries

**संयुक्त राष्ट्र को मानवीय अधिकारों के बारे में पाकिस्तान द्वारा प्रस्तुत एक रिपोर्ट में भारत के विरुद्ध आरोप**

*256. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
**श्री एम० एस० पुरती :**

क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या शिमला समझौते के पश्चात्, पाकिस्तान ने मानवीय अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र में प्रस्तुत एक रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि पाकिस्तान में सैनिक शासन को जारी रखने के लिये भारत उत्तरदायी है तथा भारत पर झूठे वक्तव्य देने, मनमानी कार्यवाही करने तथा मानवीय अधिकारों की अवहेलना करने का आरोप लगाया है और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह)**: (क) पाकिस्तान ने 1 जुलाई, 1968 से 30 जून, 1971 की अवधि के लिये नागरिक एवं राजनीतिक अधिकारों पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र में जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी उसमें यह कहा था कि मार्शल ला समाप्त करने के कार्य में प्रगति न हो पाने के कई कारण थे जिनमें कुछ देशों द्वारा, खास तौर से भारत द्वारा, पाकिस्तान के पूर्वी भाग में व्यापक उपद्रव पैदा करना शामिल था। पाकिस्तान ने यह रिपोर्ट अप्रैल, 1972 में अर्थात्, शिमला समझौते से पहले पेश की थी।

(ख) पाकिस्तानी आरोप निराधार है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार आयोग की बैठक फरवरी, 1973 के अन्त में होगी जब पाकिस्तान की यह रिपोर्ट पहली बार उसके सामने आएगी। वही मौका होगा जब अभिलेख सीधे रूप में रखा जायगा

**Iron ore deposits in Kerala**

'257 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the areas in Kerala where iron ore deposits have been located

(b) the approximate potentiality of these deposits and

(c) the action being taken by Government for their proper explorations ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) and (b) As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India reserves of about 44 million tonnes of oxidised and unoxidised ore with total iron content ranging between 31 and 42 per cent have been estimated in the four deposits of Cherunpi, Fleyettimala, Nanminda and Neduvilur at Kozhikode in Kerala Investigation in the neighbouring Alampara deposit is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of current field season

(c) A view on exploitation of these deposits can be taken only after the investigation of the Alampara iron ore deposit has been completed and the report received by the Government

**Steel Plants in Fifth Five Year Plan**

*258 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have proposed to set up more Steel Plants in the country during the next Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) Proposals for the Steel Development Programmes for the Fifth Plan are yet to be finalised

(b) Does not arise

**Complaints regarding Distribution of Steel**

*259 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the mismanagement in the distribution of steel in the country,

(b) whether any action has since been taken by Government in this regard, and

(c) if so, the nature of the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) (a) to (c) Occasional complaints have been received from consumers and certain Associations about the procedural difficulties in the present distribution procedure Certain modifications have already been made with a view to streamlining the procedure Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller have been set up in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi Kanpur, and Hyderabad and one of their functions is to check misutilisation of steel materials Iron and Steel Controller has also delegated certain powers to the Regional Controllers This step for decentralisation would lead to the solution of some of the problems locally

**Production capacity of Salem Steel Plant**

*260 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the production capacity of Salem Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) The Salem Steel Plant is being designed for production of 195 000 tonnes of finished steel per annum with the following product mix

| Sheets and Strips | | Tonnes/year |
|---|---|---|
| Stainless Steel | Cold rolled | 65 000 |
| | Hot rolled | 5 000 |
| Silicon Steel | Cold rolled | 75 000 |
| Carbon Steel | Hot rolled | 30 000 |
| Mild Steel | Hot rolled | 20 000 |
| | TOTAL | 195 000 |

**बैलाडिला के लौह अयस्क के निक्षेपो का उपयोग करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा पिंड सयत्र स्थापित किया जाना**

2401. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बैलाडिला लौह अयस्क परियोजना मे लोह अयस्क के काफी बडे निक्षेप पाये गये है जिनका उपयोग नही किया जा रहा है ,

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम बैलाडिला मे लौह अस्यक के इन बडे निक्षेपो के आधार पर एक पिंडी सयत्र लगाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस प्रस्ताव की अब क्या स्थिति है और उपरोक्त संयंत्र कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साहनवाज खां) : (क) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने बैलाडिला पर्वत श्रेणी को मानचित्रित किया है और लौह अयस्क के सुभिन्नत. पृथक पृथक चौदह निक्षेप दर्शित किये है जिनमें से बैलाडिला निक्षेप संख्या 14 पहले ही राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा विकसित किया जा चुका है और बैलाडिला निक्षेप संख्या 5 विकासाधीन है। निक्षेप संख्या 4 मे समन्वेषण कार्य भी प्रगति पर है।

(ख) और (ग) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड का सेन्ट्रल इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड डिजाइन ब्यूरो बैलाडिला लौह अयस्क सूक्ष्मो को स्पंज लोह/पिंड लौह मे परिवर्तित करने की सम्भावनाओं को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये अध्ययन कर रहा है। बैलाडिला के संघे रूपान्तरण के सम्बन्ध मे प्रौद्योगिक आर्थिक साध्यता रिपोर्ट, इन अध्ययनों के सम्पूर्ण होने पर ही उपलब्ध हो सकेगी। तत्पश्चात् संयंत्र की स्थापना के बारे मे विनिश्चय लिया जायेगा। चूंकि राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम खनन संगठन है अत स्पंज लौह पिण्ड लौह के उत्पादन पर कार्य पब्लिक सेक्टर मे की अन्य अभिकरण को सौंपना पड़ेगा।

**Building Intended to House a Hospital lying vacant on Raipur Road near Raipur (M.P.)**

2402. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an imposing building constructed at the cost of Rs. Ten lakhs intended to house a hospital on the Raipur Mana Road near Raipur is lying vacant since 1967;

(b) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh wanted to hire this building but it was not given by the Central Government;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and why during all these years Government could not put this building to any use; and

(d) what is the loss that the Central Government have incurred by way of loss of rental during all these years and what steps are now being taken to utilise this building?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has furnished the following information:—

(a) On the basis of a proposal made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation accorded approval to the construction of 75-bed T.B. Hospital at Raipur at the sole cost of the Corporation The hospital has not been commissioned so far. Civil work on main building was completed by March, 1970 The work on staff quarters and their development is still in hand.

(b) In October, 1971, the Government of Madhya Pradesh requested that this building may be given to them without payment of any cost or on a nominal cost This request was not agreed to, and instead they were requested to take over the Hospital by out-right purchase or on reasonable rent. The State Government's reply is awaited.

(c) As the development work has not been completed, the building could not be put to any use so far

(d) As the construction work has not so far been completed, the question of loss of rent does not arise

**Lava-type discharge from a hillock in Bhopal**

2403. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lava-type discharge from a hillock in Bhopal city was found some few months back and that experts from Japan and Hawai have been invited to study the phenomenon to ascertain whether it has anything to do with the existence of any volcanic eruption; and

(b) if so, whether the experts have completed their investigation, and the result of the investigattion, if completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. However, it was reported that some molten black viscous material was seen to come out from below the surface from near an electrical pole of 33 KV electric transmission line at Bhopal on the night of 20th/21st June, 1972. The Geological Survey of India and the State Government made a comprehensive study of the phenomenon which had been reported in local press as volcanic eruption. From geological investigation it was concluded that no volcanic action was involved or responsible for this incident. The phenomena observed may be related either to a lightning stroke or short circuiting during electrical transmission. No experts from Japan and Hawai have been invited to examine this phenomena.

(b) Does not arise.

**Maternity leave to Employees of Armed Forces Headquarters**

2404. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total number of female married Government Servants who have been employed in the Armed Forces Headquarters and granted maternity leave during each of the last 3 years and what is the extent of financial loss sustained by the exchequer in consequence thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The information is given in the enclosed statement

*Statement*

| Period | Total No. of female married Govt. servants | Female married Govt. servants granted maternity leave | Amount paid during the leave period |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. |
| 1-11-69 to 31-10-70 . . . . . | 330 | 57 | 47,215·08 |
| 1-11-70 to 31-10-71 . . . . . | 342 | 63 | 50,804·22 |
| 1-11-71 to 31-10-72 . . . . . | 356 | 61 | 52,530·93 |
| TOTAL . | 1,028 | 181 | 1,46,550·23 |

**Appointment of Civilian Staff Officers in Armed Forces Headquarters**

2405. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the appointment of Civilian Staff Officers of Armed Forces Headquarters are made after the selection and interview of the Union Public Service Commission, but whereas in the case of Civilian Staff Officers (Equipment) no Board of Officers has been set up to fill as well as to qualify the course for the vacancy; if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Promotion to the grade of Civilian Staff Officers of Armed Forces Headquarters are made from amongst Assistant Civilian Staff Officers on the basis of selection and interview by a Selection Board presided over by the Chairman or a Member of the Union Public Service Commission Promotions to the grade of Civilian Staff Officers (Equipment) are made from among Civilian Gazetted Officers (Equipment) with eight years' service in the grade, by a Class I Departmental Promotion Committee of which a UPSC Member is the Chairman. Interview for promotion to this post is not considered necessary.

**Reserved posts of S.C. and S.T. in Department of Rehabilitation**

2406. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6669, dated the 18th May, 1972, regarding reserved posts of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Department of Rehabilitation and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is contained in the attached statement

*Statement*

| Question | | Answer | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | (a) The number of Class I, II, III and IV posts filled during the last three years category-wise in the Department of Rehabilitation. | Class I<br>Class II<br>Class III<br>Class IV | 74<br>160<br>1323<br>655 |
| | (b) The number of posts out of the above filled in by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates, and | Class I<br>Class II<br>Class III<br>Class IV | 3<br>11<br>320<br>291 |
| | (c) The number of posts category-wise referred to him to convert the same into general vacancy for want of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. | Nil | |

**S.C. and S.T. Employees in Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation**

2407 SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1620 on the 10th August, 1972 regarding S C. and S T employees in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) Statements I and II giving the information are attached.

STATEMENT I

Name of Department Labour and Employment

| Class of Post | Total No of Employees as on 31-7-1972 | No of S C and S.T out of Col (2 | No of posts out of Col (3) converted into General vacancies for want of S C /S T candidates in the last three years ending on 31-7-1972 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Class I | 592 | 63 | 3 |
| Class II | 595 | 43 | 7 |
| Class III | 4536 | 631 | 10 |
| Class IV | 3394 | 1189 | |

STATEMENT II

Name of Department Rehabilitation

| Class of Post | Total No of Employees as on 31 7-1972 | No of S C and S T out of Col (2 | No of posts out of Col (3) converted into General vacancies for want of S C /S T candidates in the last three years ending on 31-7-1972 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Class I | 105 | 3 | |
| Class II | 434 | 20 | |
| Class III | 5307 | 1092 | 1 |
| Class IV | 2521 | 873 | |

**Ambassadors/High Commissioners appointed during last three years and Percentage of Muslims and Scheduled Castes therein.**

2408 SHRI AMBESH Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Ambassadors and High Commissioners appointed by Government during last three years

(b) the percentage of Harijans and Muslims with their names and places where they were posted, and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government to raise the percentage up to the required level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The total number of Ambassadors/High Commissioners in position during the last three years is as under:

Between 1st December, 1969 to 30th November, 1970—74 (this includes 13 appointed during this period).

Between 1st December, 1970 to 30th November, 1971—76 (this includes 13 appointed during this period).

Between 1st December, 1971 to 30th November, 1972—74 (this includes 33 appointed during this period).

(b) The percentage of Scheduled Castes/Muslims in position during the last three years is as follows:

| *Between* | *Percentate* | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Scheduled Castes* | *Muslims* |
| 1-12-69 to 30-11-70 | 2·7% | 10·8% |
| 1-12-70 to 30-11-71 | 2·63% | 7·89% |
| 1-12-71 to 30-11-72 | 4·05% | 9 46% |

The percentage of fresh appointments of Scheduled Castes/Muslims during the last three years is as follows:—

| *Between* | *Percentate* | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Scheduled Castes* | *Muslims* |
| 1-12-69 to 30-11-70 | Nil | Nil |
| 1-12-70 to 30-11-71 | Nil | 6·06% |
| 1-12-71 to 30-11-72 | 6·06% | 9 09% |

The names of Scheduled Castes and Muslim Ambassadors/High Commissioners in position during the last three years are given in statements I and II. The names of Scheduled Castes and Muslim Ambassadors/High Commissioners appointed during the last three years are given in statements III and IV.

(c) The representation is not un-satisfactory though we hope that more persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Muslims will find representation in these posts in the future

*STATEMENT 'I'*

*Names of Scheduled Castes Ambassa dors/High Commissioners in position during the last three years:—*

| *Sl. No.* | *Name* | *Position held* | *Period* | *Remarks* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Shri K. R. Naravanan (Official) | Ambassador of India, Bangkok | 25-4-67 to 4-5-69 | Under orders of transfer as Ambassador of India to Ankara. |
| 2. | Shri L. N. Rav (Official) | High Commissioner of India, Trinidad. | 4-4-69 to 29-12-70 | Under orders of transfer as Ambassador of India to Mogadishu. |
| 3. | Shri P. S. Naskar (Non-official) | High Commissioner of India, Wellington. | 25-12-68 to-date. | .... |

STATEMENT 'II'

*Names of Muslim Ambassadors/High Commissioners in position during the last three years.*

| Sl No | Name | Position held | Period | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nawab Ali Yavar Jung (non-official) | Ambassador of India, Washington | 5-3-68 to 14-2-70 | |
| 2 | Shri Azim Hussain (official) | Ambassador of India Berne | 25-12-67 to 8-10-70 | |
| 3 | Shri Mohd Yunus (official) | Ambassador of India, Algiers | 10 8-67 to Jan 71 | |
| 4 | Shri M A Rahman (official) | Ambassador of India Tehran | 16-1-69 to Jan 72 | |
| 5 | Shri Mahboob Ahmad (official) | Ambassador of India, Baghdad | March 1966 to Jan 1971 | |
| | Shri V A Kidwai (official) | (i) Ambassador of India, Kuwait | From 20-1-71 | |
| | | (ii) Ambassador of India, Damascus | From June '67 to 19-1-71 | |
| 7 | Shri T T P Abdullah (non-IFS) | Ambassador of India Jeddah | From 22-4-69 | |
| 8 | Shri S M Aga (non-IFS) | High Commissioner of India, Trinidad | From 8-1-1971 | |

STATEMENT 'III'

*Names of Scheduled Castes Ambassadors/High Commissioners appointed during the last three years*—

| Sl. No. | Name | Position held | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Shri K. R. Narayanan (official) | Ambassador (Designate) of India, Ankara | He was Ambassador of India, Bangkok from 25-4-67 to 4-5-60. |
| 2 | Shri L N Ray (official) | Ambassador (Designate) of India, Mogadiscio | He was High Commissioner of India Trinidad, from 4-4-69 to 29-12-70 |

STATEMENTS 'IV'

*Names of Muslim Ambassadors/High Commissioners appointed during the last three years.*

| *Sl. No.* | *Name* | *Position held* | *Remarks* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Shri V. A. Kidwai (official) | Ambassador of India, Kuwait since 20-1-71. | He was Ambassador of India, Damascus from 5-6-67 to 19-1-71. |
| 2 | Shri S. M. Aga (non-IFS) | High Commissioner of India, Trinidad since 8-1-71. | |
| 3 | Shri S. W. Zaman (official) | Ambassador (Designate) of India, Kinshasa. | |
| 4 | Shri . Shahabuddin (official) | Ambassador (Designate) of India, Algiers. | |
| 5 | Shri Syed Nazir Hussain (official) | Ambassador (Designate) of India, Sanna. | |

**Exemption of posts from Direct Recruitment under U.P.S.C. (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958**

2409. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5208 on the 5th May, 1972 regarding exemption of posts from direct recruitment under U.P.S.C. (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have so far collected the required information; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The information in respect of Unstarred Question No. 5208 has been laid on the Table of the House on the 24th November, 1972.

**Passports to Skilled Labourers engaged in Cashew Industry**

2410. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala have requested the Central Government that skilled labourers engaged in Cashew Industry should not be encouraged by issuing passports for going abroad; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Rehabilitation of Disabled Soldiers/ Families of killed soldiers of Madhya Pradesh**

2411. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of soldiers from Madhya Pradesh disabled during the Indo-Pak. war in 1971 and the number of soldiers out of them who have been rehabilitated so far and the time by which the remaining soldiers would be rehabilitated; and

(b) the number of families of soldiers from Madhya Pradesh, killed during the war, which have been provided with rehabilitation facilities and the time by which these facilities would be provided to the remaining families?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIAN RAM): (a) Medical finality in respect of permanent disability has so far been reached in 652 cases; out of these 10 belong to Madhya Pradesh. The rehabilitation preferences of all the ten have been ascertained and all have desired direct employment. Jobs for four have by now been identified by the Director General Employment and Training and the cases of the rest are being processed.

(b) The facilities provided to the families of the soldiers from Madhya Pradesh killed in the recent Indo-Pak. conflict include increased pension equal to the last pay drawn in the case of JCOs/ORs and three-fourth of the pay of the rank held at the time of dealth in the case of officers. These also include free education for the children and assistance in employment upto two dependents of Servicemen killed in action The position in regard to each is as follows:—

**Pensions.** Pensions have been sanctioned in all eligible cases.

**Education.** All eligible children have been issued entitlement cards enabling them to make use of the concessions of free education

**Employment.** Up to two dependents including the widow are entitled for employment assistance in the Central as well as State Government jobs without reference to employment exchanges. Out of 16 families of servicemen who have requested for employment assistance, it has been possible to provide employment in three cases either to the widow or to a near relative. The remaining cases are under consideration of the employing agencies.

**Accommodation and Land.** The M.P Government have decided that widows of servicemen killed will be gifted a house worth Rs. 10,000 and to widows of officers worth Rs. 15,000 in locations of their choice. According to information received from the M.P. Government, the survey of the locations have been completed, 5 acres of land, subjected to the condition that the total holding should not exceed 10 acres of unirrigated land in the case of paddy, 15 acres in the case of wheat, jawar and cotton and 20 acres in the case of coarse grain fields is also being allotted to such families. The Madhya Pradesh Government have been requested to expedite allotment.

**Ex-gratia Grants.** All entitled families except one have been paid a sum of Rs. 2,000 in the case of ORs, Rs 3,000 in the case of JCOs and Rs. 5,000 in the case of officers as ex-gratia grant by the M.P. Government. Efforts are being made to locate the next of kin, where payment has not been made.

### मध्य प्रदेश में सैनिक स्कूल

2412. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश मे सैनिक स्कूल है और यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी/उनकी कार्यकुशलता बढाने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मोटी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)** : (क) और (ख). जीवां, मध्य प्रदेश मे एक सैनिक स्कूल है। स्कूल बिलकुल सन्तोषपूर्ण ढंग मे काम कर रहा है। स्कूल की संख्या शक्ति बढाने, बिल्डिंग, प्रयनशालायें और स्टाफ के लिये आवासीय मकान बनाने, एक बस तथा एक नयी जीप की व्यवस्था करने आदि जैसे कुछ कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। इनसे स्कूल की कार्यकुशलता बढ़ जायेगी।

**जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियरिंग फोर्स में डिप्टी चीफ इंजीनियरों के पदों पर असैनिक व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति**

2413. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियरिंग फोर्स में डिप्टी चीफ इंजीनियरों के पदों पर मध्य प्रदेश के किन्हीं असैनिक व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति की गई है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमन । जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियरिंग फोर्स में इस समय डिप्टी चीफ इंजीनियर का कोई पद प्राधिकृत नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**भूतपूर्व सैनिक कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दिया गया रोजगार**

2414 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के कल्याण के लिये स्थापित बोर्ड ने मध्य प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को किस प्रकार का रोजगार दिया है, और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों, जिनको रोजगार दिया गया है की संख्या अन्य राज्यों के रोजगार प्राप्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या की तुलना में बहुत कम है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) राज्य तथा जिला स्तरों पर राज्यों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की देख-भाल सैनिक नौसैनिक तथा वायुसैनिक बोर्डों द्वारा की जाती है । ऐसे बोर्ड मध्य प्रदेश में भी हैं । श्रेणी–3 तथा श्रेणी–4 में आरक्षित रिक्त स्थान हैं और बोर्डों की जिम्मेदारी इस उद्देश्य के लिये नियोक्ता प्राधिकारियों के साथ केवल सम्पर्क प्रदान करने की ही है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमन् ।

**Defective functioning of Kerala Circle of Geological Survey of India**

2415 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2387 dated 17th August, 1972 and state

(a) whether any final decision has been taken in the representation regarding the defective functioning of Geological Survey of India,

(b) if so, the main features thereof and

(c) the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c) In the representation received by the the Government certain allegations were made against the postings and transfers of technical officers of Kerala Circle which is stated to have resulted in the declining of activities of the Kerala Circle of GSI particularly in the field of mineral investigations in the State of Kerala These allegations have been examined and found to be not substantiated in as much as the tempo of work in Kerala Circle has not only been maintained but has substantially increased both in the field of mapping and mineral exploration during the recent years As a result of the investigations conducted by the Kerala Circle of Geological Survey of India, during recent years resources of about 44 million tonnes of iron ore in Karhikode District, and indicated reserve of 19 million tonnes of limestone above the drainage level and a probable reserve

of 9.7 million tonnes below the drainage level in Palghat District, have been estimated. Bauxite investigation in Kerala have been assigned high priority.

The posting and transfers of Officers are normally made keeping in view the experience and knowledge of Officers in particular fields of investigations. The posting and transfers are made in Kerala Circle keeping in view these guidlines and after consultation with Deputy Director General of the Region and Director General, Geological Survey of India

**Loss due to Fire in Durgapur Steel Plant**

2416 SHRI BIJOY MODAK Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the recent fire that broke out in the Durgapur Steel Plant Cable, and Cable drums worth lakhs of rupees were destroyed,

(b) if so the extent of the loss suffered as a result thereof, and

(c) whether Government have made any investigation into the cause of the fire and if so, the result thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) On the 4th May 1972, there was a fire in the Durgapur Steel Plant causing damage to Cables and Cable drums

(b) The total value of the Cables involved in the fire is about Rs. 9 lakhs. The salvage value of the damaged Cables is estimated to be more than Rs. 5 lakhs There was damage to the Stores building amounting to Rs. 3,000.

(c) An enquiry Committee was appointed by the General Manager of the Steel Plant to investigate into the cause of the fire and recommend remedial measures for future guidence. According to the findings of the Committee the fire could have been caused either by the careless throwing of a burning match stick or a cigarette and causing the dry grass in the area to catch fire or by the burning of straw in the vicinity without awareness of the consequences The plant are taking action on the various recommendations of the Committee to prevent such incidents in future

**Utilisation of Additional Capacity at Hindustan Aluminium Company**

2417 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Hindustan Aluminium Company has additional capacity of 15,000 tonnes which is lying unutilised because of non supply of power to the plant,

(b) whether the full utilisation of the additional capacity will contribute to the exchequer Rs two crores by way of excise duty and Rs. one crore for sales tax and Rs six crores saved on imports and

(c) if so, the steps the Central Government are taking for the supply of electricity to the plant at the rate of four paise per unit as committed by Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Company has reported that additional capacity of 15,000 tonnes is ready for commissioning.

(b) Additional production of aluminium will contribute to the revenues of Government and enable reduction of imports

(c) The matter regarding supply of power for the Company's additional capacity is receiving the attention of the Central Government.

**Financial Implication of reduction in Sale Price of Products of Hindustan Aluminium Company**

2418. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether even though the cost of production at Hindustan Aluminium Company was acknowledged to be higher by Rs. 700 per ton as compared to other plants by the Wanchoo Committee and the Tariff Commission, Government have reduced the sale price of the Company's products by Rs. 500 which has adversely affected the financial position of the company;

(b) if so, the basis for this drastic cut in the sale price of the above company;

(c) whether Government would reconsider the restoration of the price cut to enable the company to function without being financially handicapped and undertake expansion programmes; and

(d) if so, the time by which a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The present controlled prices of aluminium are based on the recommendations of the Working Group on Aluminium headed by Shri N. N. Wanchoo, who examined the cost structure of the aluminium industry during the period April-November, 1972. The Working Group did not acknowledge that Hindustan Aluminium Corporation's cost as compared to other plants was higher by Rs. 700/- per ton. Further, the financial results on the working of M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation for the year 1971 indicate that the controlled prices of aluminium are adequately remunerative to them.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Compensation to People for Acquisition of their Land for Bokaro Steel Plant**

2419. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the setting up of the Bokaro Steel Plant a large number of local and tribal people have been uprooted; if so, the number thereof;

(b) whether the Bokrao authorities have paid compensation for the land which was acquired for the plant and whether it has really reached all the persons whose lands were taken over;

(c) whether these displaced persons are agitating for jobs in Bokrao Steel Plant and if so, whether any well defined scheme has been drawn up in this connection; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof and the number of such persons who have been given jobs in the plant so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) About 26,012 persons have been displaced as a result of acquisition of 23,910 acres of land for the Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) Bokaro Steel Limited have so far paid compensation and other expenses totalling Rs. 6,072 crores through the Directorate of Project Land and Rehabilitation of the State Government of Bihar, who make necessary payments to the persons affected.

(c) and (d). There is no agitation by the displaced persons for employment in Bokaro Steel Plant at present. In the matter of employment top priority is given to the displaced persons, who subject to fulfilment of minimum job specifications. Till the 31st October, 1972, 4218 persons displaced as a result of land acquisition for the Bokrao Steel Plant, were employed in Bokrao Steel Limited. A special artisan training scheme for displaced persons is already in vogue, under which 356 persons have already been trained and absorbed in Bokaro Steel Limited and another 107 persons are undergoing training.

**Finances and Activities of Employees State Insurance Scheme**

2421. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the position of the finances of the Employees State Insurance Scheme;

(b) the activities proposed to be undertaken by the Employees State Insurance Scheme in the next year; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to bring larger population under the Scheme, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has furnished the following information:—

(a) Total income of the Corporation during the last financial year 1971-72, was Rs. 53.59 crores and the aggregate expenditure during the same year was Rs. 51.46 crores.

(b) Employees' State Insurance Scheme is proposed to be extended in the next financial year to additional industrial centres covering an additional insured population of about 3.8 lakhs

(c) A Committee is at present engaged in formulating a perspective plan for phased extension of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to fresh sectors of employment, chiefly covering smaller factories, shops, commercial establishments, mines and plantations. The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

**यूनाइटिड न्यूज आफ इण्डिया के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल**

2422. **श्री आनंदि चरण दास :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या युनाईटिड न्यूज आफ इंडिया के कर्मचारियों ने अपने वेतन मानो में वृद्धि करने, मंहगाई भत्ता बढाने तथा सेवा शर्तों में सुधार करने की अपनी मांग के समर्थन में नवम्बर, 1972 के तीसरे सप्ताह में भूख-हड़ताल की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस मामले को निपटाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर)**: (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार युनाईटिड न्यूज आफ इंडिया के 12 कर्मचारियों ने 12 नवम्बर से 15 नवम्बर, 1972 तक 72 घंटों के लिए क्रमिक भूख-हड़ताल की थी। चूंकि दिल्ली प्रशासन को इस भूख-हड़ताल या श्रमिकों की मांगों के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं थी, इसलिए उस प्रशासन के लिए इस मामले की जांच कर सकना सम्भव नहीं हो पाया।

**Missing cash from C.S.D. (I)'s Depot near Red Fort, Delhi.**

2423. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few thousands of rupees are missing from the cash at Canteen Stores Department of India's Delhi Depot, near Red Fort; if so, the details thereof and the circumstances under which it disappeared;

(b) whether any enquiry was conducted into it and whether any responsibility for the same has been fixed, and whether the matter was reported to the police or not; and

(c) the names of the persons involved therein and what amount has been recovered so far, and the stage at which the matter now rests?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Sums totalling approximately Rs. 38,000 were found short from the cash of CSD(I) Depot Red Fort, Delhi between June and September, 1972. The shortages were reported to the police and a preliminary departmental enquiry was held which revealed that the cause of the shortage was misappropriation. The cashier was the prime suspect. He was suspended.

The report of the preliminary enquiry is under examination and when completed the person or persons held responsible will be proceeded against.

**Non-Supply of Proposed Industrial Relations Bill to Members of National Council of Trade Unions**

2424. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Constituent Members of the National Council of Trade Unions have written to him or his Ministry protesting against the non-supply of the draft copies of the proposed Industrial Relations Bill which was supplied to all other connected organisations for eliciting opinion thereon;

(b) if so, the reasons for giving a raw deal to the Central Labour Organisations; and

(c) what has been done by Government to set matters right for future guidance?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The Indian National Trade Union Congress, the All India Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha asked for copies of the draft legislation on Industrial Relations. No Bill has so far been drafted. As a preliminary to drafting the legislation, it is usual to circulate the proposals in respect of it to the Central Ministries concerned. This has been done.

**Incomes and Profits of Canteens and Stores Department (I)**

2425. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the incomes and profits earned by the CSD. (I) separately during the last three years (Year-wise) togetherwith sales for these three years, year-wise;

(b) what percentage does this income or profit form of its gross sales in these three years, year-wise;

(c) whether he is aware of the fact that the C.S.D. (I) comes under the purview of Section 20 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 (21 of 1965);

(d) if so, the reasons for denying bonus of the C.S.D. (I) employees; and

(e) what has been the outcome of the bonus case filed by one of the C.S.D. employees in Bombay courts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Details of Net progts and sales for the last three years is appended below:—

| Year | Sales | Net Profit |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1969-70 | 26,03,87,615 | 1,40,85,514 |
| 1970-71 | 30,20,20,921 | 1,27,97,824 |
| 1971-72 | 32,97,32,597 | 1,40,83,250 |

(b) The percentage of net profits over sales is given below for the three years:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1969-70 | 5·40% |
| 1970-71 | 4·23% |
| 1971-72 | 4·27% |

(c) The CSD I. does not come under the purview of Payment of Bonus Act 1965.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The case has not been decided.

**Workers Representatives on Management of Public Undertakings Under Steel and Mines Ministry**

2426. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public undertakings under the control of his ministry, where workers, Directors have been appointed together with the names of such individuals;

(b) in case this has not been done so far, the reasons for this delay;

(c) the names of such undertakings where such workers, Directors are going to be appointed together with the names of the individuals proposed for the Directorship; and

(d) the time by which workers, Directors will be appointed in all the public undertakings and the criteria for the selections Directors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). No worker Director has so far been appointed on the Board of any of the Public Undertakings under the Ministry of Steel and Mines

2. Representatives of Labour have been appointed as Directors in the following undertakings:

| Name of the Undertaking | Name of the Director |
|---|---|
| 1. M/s. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. | 1.Shri B. Choudhry |
| 2. M/s. National Coal Development Corporation. | 2. Shri Kanti Mehta |
| 3. M/s. Hindustan Copper Ltd. | 3.Shri Kanti Mehta |

3. It was proposed to the Trade Union representatives on the Joint Wage Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry that two representatives of the workers be appointed to the Hindustan Steel Limited Board. They promised to send their suggestions for the implementation of these proposals. These suggestions are awaited.

4. The question of appointment of worker Directors on the Board of the undertakings under the control of this Ministry will be considered after making a start with Hindustan Steel Limited.

5 The criteria for the selection of worker' representatives *inter-alia*, are that they should be workers actually employed in the undertakings with a certain minimum period of service in the undertakings and that they should have a measure of knowledge and experience of the working of the industry and of employer-employee relationship

**Production of Hindustan Lalpeth and Other Units**

2427 SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 609 and 610 on the 3rd August, 1972 and state.

(a) the annual production of Hindustan Lalpeth Ballarpur Sasti, Ghughus, New Majri for the years, 1960, 1961 and 1971;

(b) the highest monthly production during 1970, 1971 and 1972; and

(c) whether New Majri achieved such substantial increase in production from 98,000 tonnes to 2,22,816 tonnes without importing IBRD loan equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Production figures are given below:—

(In tonnes)

| Name of Colliery | 1960 | 1961 | 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hindusthan Lalpeth . | 100493 | 105137 | 176505 |
| Ballarpur . . . | 148485 | 151189 | 169304 |
| Sasti . . . | 145613 | 140369 | 121249 |
| Ghughus . . . | 185631 | 183488 | 308022 |
| New Majri . | 35491 | 43270 | 234444 |

(b) Highest monthly production are indicated here:—

(In tonnes)

| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hindusthan Lalpeth . | Dec. 16191 | Mar. 15774 | Apr. 17317 |
| Ballarpur . . . | Jan. 24717 | Dec. 18483 | Jun. 20183 |
| Sasti . . . | Dec. 14227 | Sep. 12270 | Mar. 14051 |
| Ghughus . . . | Dec. 44801 | Dec. 30409 | Jul. 40137 |
| New Majri . | Dec. 21353 | Jan. 25630 | Jun. 18327 |

(c) Yes Sir. New Majri Colliery was not a participant in the IBRD credit scheme.

**News regarding 'New Dharmaband Finds' in Indian Workers**

2428. SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news appearing in the 'INDIAN WORKER'-Special Independence Issue under the caption "New Dharmaband Finds";

(b) whether the particulars stated therein are based on facts; and

(c) if not, the factual position regarding the value of the colliery and its ready reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The item in question has been printed as an advertisement in the Indian Worker Independence Silver Jubilee Number 1972.

(b) The particulars therein have apparently been put out by the previous owners of the New Dharmaband Colliery and are not wholly based on facts.

(c) The coking coal of this colliery is partly of grade 'G' and partly of Grade 'HH'. There is no scope for employment of more workers in this colliery. The gross reserves of the colliery are estimated at about 46 million tonnes of which about 27 million tonnes are considered extractable. The previous owners are entitled to receive a sum of Rs. 12.05 lakhs as specified in the First Schedule

of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. Information about the pre-tax profits and sales turn over of the colliery are not readily available.

**Reopening of Closed Mines in Maharashtra**

2429. SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is application for reopening of closed mines in State of Maharashtra; if so, the names of the mines, the number of years they were closed, the name of the owners;

(b) whether they are companies in joint sector; and

(c) whether those Companies are registered in recognised Stock Exchange or they are closely held Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Coal Board has received an application for reopening of Rajur Colliery (formerly known as Kucas Colliery) in Maharashtra State, which is lying closed since 1957, from the present holder of the mining lease, M/s. Rajkumar Mining and Agency (P) Ltd. The company is not in the Joint Sector.

The Maharashtra Government have also received an application in the form of a Memorandum of a scheme for exploitation of the closed Mahakali Mine from the New Mahakali Coal Mines Workers' Cooperative Society Ltd., Chandrapur. The Colliery has been closed since September, 1966. The company holding the mining lease, Shri Mahakali Coal Mines (P) Ltd., has been directed to be wound up under the orders of the Calcutta High Court and an official liquidator has been appointed. The Company is not under Joint Sector.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of House.

**Mortgaging of Assets to Financial Institutions Under the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.**

2430. SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1763 on the 10th June, 1971 regarding Mortgaging of assets to Financial Institutions under the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 and state:

(a) whether this question had come up before the Mineral Advisory Body in 1970 and 1972;

(b) if so, the exact recommendation of MAB and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir. This question came up before the Mineral Advisory Board in 1970 and 1972

(b) In both the meetings of the Mineral Advisory Board, no specific recommendations were made.

(c) For the purpose of financing the mining industry a special cell and a committee have been constituted by the Industrial Development Bank of India. The proposals of the committee have been referred to the State Governments for their comments.

**Exploitation of Mining Resources in Kerala**

2431. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that very large portion of the natural resources of Kerala will remain unutilised for the coming several years at the present rate of exploitation;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to speed up the mining operations of these resources in Kerala and rationalise the administrative set up of the Kerala circle of Geological Survey of India to meet this task; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent for this purpose in the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India (Kerala Circle) is engaged in detailed investigation of iron ore, graphite, limestone, lime-shell, heavy mineral sands, chrysoberyl and clay etc. The Government of Kerala have issued mining leases for exploitation of graphite, lime-shell, beach mineral sands, clay, iron ore and glass sand. They have also set up a steering group and task forces to formulate a programme of surveys including mining of minerals.

Mining operations for the exploitation of the mineral reserves does not come under the purview of the Geological Survey of India. Geological Survey of India is primarily concerned with exploration of minerals and as a result of expansion of Geological Survey of India during this plan period the tempo of mineral investigations has been considerably stepped up in Kerala Circle.

(c) The proposals for the Fifth Plan are yet to be formulated and therefore it is not possible at this stage to indicate the amount proposed to be spent for the purpose of exploration of mineral reserves under the Fifth Plan.

**Recommendation of Expert Committee on Performance of Neyveli Lignite Corporation.**

2432. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee appointed recently by Government under the Chairmanship of Prof. K. V. Subramaniam has suggested various recommendations to cure the unsatisfactory performance of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by this Committee and action taken so far on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the major recommendations of the Committee and action taken so far, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3872/72].

**Suspension of construction of buildings in Kerala for non-availability of steel**

2433. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the construction of some major bridges on the National Highway in Kerala State is at present at a standstill due to acute shortage in supply of steel; and

(b) if so, the yardstick for the allotment of steel in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government is not aware whether construction of some major bridges on National Highway in Kerala is at present at a standstill. However, it is true that there is shortage of steel, and some projects all over the country, including Kerala, may be facing some difficulty.

(b) There is no statewise allocation under the present system of distribution. Priority allocations are made taking into account the end-use for which steel is required, the availability of the particular category and other competing demands. A copy of the Notifications No. S.O. 2753 dated 25-9-72 giving the guidlines to the Steel Priority Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3873/72].

**Procedure regarding grant of Family Pension to widows of P.O.Ws. of India**

2434. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what procedure is laid down for the grant of a family pension to the widow of a military prisoner after his death;

(b) whether any applications were received by the Controller of Defence Accounts, Allahabad from the widows of deceased military prisoners in the month of July, 1972 who were residents of Amritsar District in Punjab; and if so, a list thereof with full addresses; and

(c) whether these cases were considered, and if so, what decision was taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Special family pension is sanctioned by the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) for the widows of Armed Forces personnel who die as prisoners of war—

(i) in the case of officers, after receipt of the casualty report from the Service Headquarters concerned and Government orders regarding the attributability of death due to military service; and

(ii) in the case of personnel below officer rank, after receipt of the casualty report from the Record Office concerned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Impact of Japanese Prime Minister's visit to China**

2435. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government of the impact of the Japanese Prime Minister's visit to China on the general political situation in South and South East Asia;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether any clarification have been sought from those countries with regard to Joint Communique issued after the visit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Japanese Prime Minister's visit to China was for normalisation of bilateral relations. The Government welcomes such improvement of relations between nations It is still premature to speak about its impact on the political situation in South and South-East Asia

(c) No Sir.

**International Aryan Conference at Alwar**

2436. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the International Aryan Conference held in Alwar recently, it was decided to organise another such Conference on a very big scale in 1975; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to make the Conference a success and highlight its objects at International level and further action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India do not take interest in publicising non-governmental meetings and conferences of this type. The Indian press being free our newspapers and news agencies have been publicising the activities of such organisations effectively.

**Pakistani control over 18 Enclaves on Indian side**

2437. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Pakistan has been administering 18 Enclaves on the Indian side of the Cease fire line since 1949 and Government of India either did not know or did not demand their return, and

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the reply given by this Ministry in response to Unstarred Question No 3129 answered in the Lok Sabha on 7th August, 1968 Government are aware that Pakistan had encroached upon certain positions on the Indian side of the old cease-fire line These encroachments have figured in the discussions between the Senior Military Commanders of India and Pakistan who have been entrusted with the task of delineating the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir in accordance wth clause 4(ii) of the Simla Agreement

**Putting up of case of Officers and Jawans of Armed Forces before the Pay Commission**

2438. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any institution or individual was allowed to put the case of the Officers and Jawans of the Armed Forces before the Third Pay Commission; and

(b) if not, how the proper appraisal of their demands is assured?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The personnel of the Armed Forces were not permitted to submit, in their individual capacity, any memoranda directly to the Commission Arrangement was made to put the case of the Officers and Jawans of the Armed Forces before the Commission in the following manner

(1) (i) In the Navy a questionnaire was circulated to approximately 5000 officers and men, their replies were evaluated and the same forwarded to the Commission,

(ii) in the Army and the Air Force, after ascertaining views of Servicemen at different levels the Headquarters of the Commands framed proposals which were forwarded to the Commission,

(2) in Army, Navy and Air Head quarters special Cells were formed, in the light of the views received by them, these Cells framed proposals for the respective Services, and these proposals were also sent to the Commission,

(3) an Expert Cell, consisting of three senior Service experts, examined the proposals of the three Services, under the guidance of the Chiefs of Staff and submitted a report containing their integrated proposals. The report (in two parts) was forwarded to the Commission;

(4) the Commission visited a number of Defence establishments, and during such visits had informal discussions with the local Commanders as well as other officers and jawans;

(5) in addition, the Chiefs of Staff and the Principal Personnel Officers of the three Services presented their views to the Commission in person.

**Non-payment of salaries of workers by Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co. Ltd.**

2439. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Management of Hoogly Docking and Engineering Company Limited has not paid the legal dues and salaries of workers since February, 1972; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). According to the information made available by the Government of West Bengal, wages were not paid to the employees of the Company regularly in time since May 1972. Following intervention by the State Labour Minister some payments have already been made to the employees, and the management has been directed to pay all arrears of salaries etc., to the employees failing which Applications for the recovery of unpaid wages are to be filed before the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act. The Company, which is an exempted establishment, has also defaulted in transferring the provident fund contribution and other dues to the Board of Trustees of the Management since April 1971, the amount in default being Rs. 14,65 lakhs (inclusive of refund of loans amounting to Rs. 3.63 lakhs) up to June 1972. Suitable legal action under the Employee's Provident Funds Act has already been taken. The amount of default towards Employees' State Insurance dues is Rs. 2.53 lakhs of which legal action to recover Rs. 1.94 lakhs has already been taken. For the balance amount, legal action is not yet due but show cause notices are under issue.

**Delay in starting Ramgarh Project of Coal Mines**

2440. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Ramgarh Project" of coal mining was opened in the District Hazaribagh, Bihar and residential quarters, rest house, store room, club, canteen and gardens constructed several years ago;

(b) whether a number of Inclines were also started and project officer and staff appointed after the project area was acquired from the villagers residing there;

(c) whether actual mining operation has not started and huge quantities of coal are being stolen by un-authorised contractors; and

(d) if replies to the above be in affirmative, the reasons for delay and when the mining operation are going to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Preliminary operations at Ramgarh Project were started in 1963 when some residential quarters, rest house and workers' Institute were constructed. No stores building or canteen were constructed nor were any gardens laid.

(b) and (c). The mining operations could not, however, commence subsequently as demand for coal did not develop as anticipated. A project officer and some minimum staff were appointed in initial stages but all these persons except the security guards were subsequently withdrawn as mining operations did not start. No unauthorised mining is being done in the property of National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.

(d) The Ramgarh Project was opened to feed the Bokaro Steel Plant whose demand did not develop as anticipated. However, with the improvement in the demand position, N.C.D.C. proposes to open the mines in Block I.

**Report of Study Team on Holding in Foreign Countries**

2441 SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether a team of Officers went on a tour of Italy and Sweden to study the operation of the holding companies in those countries,

(b) if so, the outcome of the study, and

(c) whether a copy of the report would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The team acquired valuable information of the functioning and structures of the holding companies in these countries

(c) No, Sir

**अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान और भारत को शस्त्रास्त्रों की सप्लाई**

2442. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अमरीका सरकार ने पाकिस्तान तथा भारत दोनों को शस्त्रास्त्रों की सप्लाई बन्द कर दी है,

(ख) पाकिस्तान की तुलना में भारत को कितनी सहायता मिली है, और

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने इस सहायता को पुनः आरंभ करने के लिए अमरीका से अनुरोध किया है ?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह)** (क) : संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सरकार ने 8 नवम्बर, 1971 को पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई बन्द करने की घोषणा की थी। अमरीकी सरकार ने भारत को दिये जाने वाले हथियारों के निर्यात पर 1 दिसम्बर, 1971 से रोक लगाई थी।

(ख) पाकिस्तान को तो 1954 से ही संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका से काफी बड़ी मात्रा में सैनिक सहायता मिलती रही जबकि भारत को 1962–65 के बीच ही संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका से हथियारों की कुछ मदद मिली थी। पाकिस्तान को अमरीका से करीब दो सौ करोड़ अमरीकी डालर की सैनिक सहायता दी है, 1962–65 में भारत को प्रांत सामग्री एवं उपस्कर का मूल्य 7 करोड़ 10 लाख अमरीकी डालर है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

**Arms to Pakistan from various countries**

2443 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether since the last Indo Pak War Pakistan received supplies of arms and other military equipments from China, U.S.A., Russia, Iran and other countries;

(b) whether Pakistan has already succeeded to make up its losses suffered in men and armaments in the last war and increase its war potential to a higher level than before the last December war; and

(c) if so, the facts thereabout, and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c) After the Indo-Pakistan conflict of December 1971, Pakistan is trying to make up her losses in arms and equipment. She has received help in this regard from China and some West Asian countries. Pakistan is also in the process of raising new formations. It will, however, not be in the public interest to disclose the details available with Government. The impact of such developments on our security and defence preparedness is reviewed from time to time.

**Ban on activities of Asia Foundation in India**

2444. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the activities of Asia Foundation were banned in India;

(b) the particulars of their activities and the institutions or organisations which were connected directly or indirectly with the Asia Foundation; and

(c) the number of Indians in America who were benefited by the activities of Asia Foundation and other organisations financed or supported by this Foundation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) In 1967, it was revealed that the Asia Foundation had been an indirect recipient of CIA funds through private American Fnudations and Trusts. The Foundation was asked to wind up its operations in India. The Asia Foundation closed its offices in India in July, 1968.

(b) and (c). It would not be proper to divulge any information we have in this regard.

**भारत में पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्दियों पर किया गया व्यय**

2445. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
**श्री मूलचन्द डागा :**

क्या रक्षा मंत्री 16 नवम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 646 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान भारत में पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्दियों पर व्यय की गई धनराशि का भुगतान करने को बाध्य है, और

(ख) इस सम्बंध में भारत का क्या प्रस्ताव है ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :** (क) और (ख) जेनीवा समझौता के अधीन भरणपोषण तथा चिकित्सा सुविधायें नि शुल्क देनी होती है। तथापि, समझौते में यह व्यवस्था है कि सैनिक और असैनिक कार्मिकों को अग्रिम रूप से दिया गया मासिक वेतन युद्ध के पश्चात्, पक्षों के बीच किए गए प्रबंधों का भाग बन सकता है। जिस समय युद्धबन्दियों की स्वदेश वापसी पर विचार होगा तब यह प्रश्न भी उठाया जाएगा।

**Suggestion for International Indian Ocean Naval Force**

2446. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recently published book "India and the World" in which the former Navy Chief, Admiral A. K. Chatterjee, has suggested for International Indian Ocean Naval Force; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no comments on the suggestions made for an International Indian Ocean Naval Force. The views of the Government in regard to keeping the Indian Ocean free of tension and a zone free of nuclear weapons are well known and have been stated on the floor of the House many a time.

**Decline in Mica Production**

2447 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of mica has lately been registering a sharp decline and that the production figures for 1971 indicate the exhaustion of the mica deposits in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) There has been decline in production of crude mica in India in 1971 as compared to the previous year. During 1971, Bihar and Rajasthan reported decline while Andhra Pradesh registered increase in production. Reasons reported by Mineowners for decline in production in Bihar and Rajasthan are unprofitability, heavy and prolonged rains, barren working and break-down of machineary and temporary discontinuance of some mines. Decline in production does not suggest exhaustion of deposits in the country.

**भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों में 'फ्लाइट रिकार्डर' का न लगा होना**

2448. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय वायु सेना के पास विभिन्न प्रकार के विमान हैं ;

(ख) क्या बहुत से विमानों में 'फ्लाइट रिकार्डर' नहीं लगे हुए हैं ,

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे विमानों की संख्या और किस्में क्या है और उन में 'फ्लाइट रिकार्डर' न लगाये जाने के क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) विमानों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं ।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (घ). भारतीय वायु सेना के केवल उन्हीं वायुयानों में फ्लाइट रिकार्डर नहीं लगे हुए हैं जिनमें उनकी व्यवस्था नहीं है । सभी उड़ानों में फ्लाइट रिकार्डरों की आवश्यकता नहीं है और न सभी प्रकार के वायुयानों में उन्हें लगाना ही संभव है ।

**Loss to Mining Industry due to shortage of Power**

2449 SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI M S SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mining industry in the country have suffered a lot due to the shortage of power; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The coal mining industry and the Indian Copper Complex situated in Bihar State have suffered loss in production on account of frequent power failure

and load shedding to the following extent:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. | 5 to 10 % |
| National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. | 12to 15 % |
| Indian Copper Complex | 8000MT in ore production an 500 MT in Metal production in August, 1972 |

The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the State Govt. of Bihar for ensuring regular and adequate supply of power to maintain tempo of production.

**नान-कोकिंग कोयला खानों के विकास के लिए बिहार सरकार को केन्द्र द्वारा अनुदान**

2150. श्री कमलमिश्र मधुकर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने तन्नाड़ परगना एवं कई अन्य क्षेत्रों में 'नान-कोकिंग' कोयला खानों के विकास के लिए केन्द्र से कोई अनुदान की मांग की है ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपरोक्त अनुदान के लिए मंजूरी दे दी है और यदि हां, तो उसकी राशि कितनी है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Seizure of Arab Mission by Palestine Students**

2451. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Palestine students seized Arab Mission in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Palestine students' action has been condemned by Government; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). On the 27th October, 1972, some Palestinian students occupied the office premises of the League of Arab States in New Delhi. The Arab League Office informed the police, who were standing by, that the Office was working normally and they had no complaint of any kind against the students who were behaving peacefully. The students vacated the Arab League Office on the 3rd November. In these circumstances, no further action was called for on the part of the Government.

**Hindi Daily "Vishwamitra" Patna**

2452. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi Daily Vishwamitra (Patna) is not implementing decisions of the Wage Board, Bonus Act 1965, Dearness Allowance and is refusing weekly and earned leave to its employees; and

(b) whether it has begun resorting to contract system in violation of Working Journalists' Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The matter falls in the State sphere.

**Yearly Average Number of Retired Military Personnel**

2453. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the average number of military personnel who have retired yearly since the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Average annual retirement/release of military personnel during the last three years (1969, 1970 and 1971) was 55.380.

**Opening of a Forging Press at H.E.C. Ranchi**

2454. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Forging Press has been opened in the Foundry Forge Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi on the 2nd October, 1972;

(b) whether it will be the heaviest Press set up in Asia; if so, its developing capacity; and

(c) whether the Foundry Forge Plant is fully geared to meet the needs of light, medium and heavy forgings of various industries in the country; if so, its main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the absence of data relating to similar presses in other countries of Asia, it is difficult to say whether this is the heaviest Press in Asia. The developing capacity of the Press, when fully equipped with allied equipment and various productions aides will be 7,500 tonnes per annum including a capacity of 3,000 tonnes of upsetting of ingots per year.

(c) The Forge Shop of the Foundry Forg ePlant is capable of making plain carbon and alloy steel Forgings of shafts in the weight range of 1.5 to 90 MT piece weight and of ring forgings in the weight range of 1 to 30 MT piece weight.

**Reopening of Hindalco Office at Calcutta**

2455. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Offices of Birla Group of companies in Calcutta, after over two years of closure, have been re-opend;

(b) if so, whether "HINDALCO", a large company under the Birlas with U.S. collaboration, has decided not to re-open its Office in Calcutta, which prior to closure, used to be its Head Office or Main Office; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Amendment of Working Journalists Act**

2457. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has recommended the Central Government to suitably amend the Working Journalists Act to make provision of imprisonment against defaulting newspaper proprietors who had failed to implement the Working Journalists Wage Board Award; and

(b if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**हरियाणा में स्पंज आयरन संयंत्र के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्र से अनुमति**

2458 **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हरियाणा औद्योगिक विकास निगम को स्पंज आयरन बनाने के लिए अनुमति दे दी है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में उत्पादन कब से आरम्भ होगा और उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी , और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य राज्यों में भी इस प्रकार का परियोजनायें स्थापित करने का है यदि हां तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** (क) और (ख) हरियाणा राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम को प्रति वर्ष एक लाख टन स्पंज आयरन तैयार करने हेतु एक नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए 15 सितम्बर 1972 को एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया है । सामान्यतः आशय पत्र में कारखाना चालू करने के बारे में समय सीमा की कोई शर्त नहीं होती । आशा है कि प्रार्थी प्रायोजना को यथासंभव तेजी से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाएगा ।

(ग) इसके अतिरिक्त तमिलनाडु, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगमों के पास और प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदित किया गया है ।

**Recruitment Committee of Bharat Electronics Ltd.**

2459 **SHRI G Y KRISHNAN** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have sent a Circular to the Bharat Electronics that it should have a State Government Officer on the Recruitment Committee when appointments were made, and

(b) whether Central Government have also suggested regarding the quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, and if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) Yes Sir All Defence Public Sector Undertakings, including Bharat Electronics Limited have been advised to associate a representative of the State Government with the Selection Committees or Recruitment Boards which might be consituted by them in connection with the recruitment in their undertakings This has been done in order to ensure that the claims of the local population receive due consideration in the matter of employment in the Defence public sector undertakings

(b) Directives have been issued to all Defence Public Sector Undertakings, including Bharat Electronics Limited, in regard to the reservation of vacancies and applying relaxed standards to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while making appointments/promotions respectively. The salient features of these Directives are as under

(i) Reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and special consideration to members of these communities when making recruitment/promotion, on the same lines as admissible under Government.

(ii) *Ad hoc* special recruitment confined to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates only during the three year period from 1971 to 1973 subject to the condition that the total number of reserved vacancies in any recruitment year does not exceed 45 per cent of the total recruitment to the respective categories of posts in that year

(iii) Suitable relaxations in the standards of preliminary screening as well as final selection and appropriate relaxations in the conditions as regards minimum experience

(iv) The total number of vacancies as well as the number of reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is to be clearly specified in the advertisement or requisition for recruitment

(v) Inclusion as far as possible of a suitable officer belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Selection Committees/Interview Boards concerned with recruitment or promotions

(vi) Review of cases of the rejected Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who apply against reserved vacancies by the higher Selection Committee or authority in the undertaking

(vii) Arranging of special pre entry training in the relevant trades or disciplines, where necessary for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates selected for recruitment on the basis of relaxed standards of suitability or experience

**The foregoing Directives apply however, to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates only and the Directives are not applicable to 'backward classes' as such**

**न्यूनतम बोनस से लाभान्वित श्रमिक**

2460 **श्री हरी सिंह** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) श्रमिकों को मिलने वाले न्यूनतम बोनस की दर बढ़ाने से वर्ष 1971–72 में अब तक कुल कितने श्रमिकों को लाभ हुआ और उन्हें कुल कितना बकाया बोनस दिया गया

(ख) क्या इसमें घाटे पर चल रहे सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान सरकारी उपक्रम भी शामिल हैं और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और ऐसे उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं ?

**श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर)** (क) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) यह बोनस बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम 1965 के अन्तर्गत आता है जो सभी प्रतिष्ठानों पर लागू होता है चाहे वे निजी क्षेत्र में हों या सरकारी क्षेत्र में । सरकारी क्षेत्र के जो प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम की धारा 20 के उपबंधों के कारण अधिनियम की परिधि से बाहर रखे गये हैं । उनसे कहा गया है कि वे अनुरूपतः अदायगियां करें ।

(ग) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

**बढ़े हुए बोनस के कारण उद्योगों को पेश आ रही कठिनाइयों के बारे में शिकायतें**

2461 **श्री हरी सिंह** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को किसी उद्योग से इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि बोनस

दर में वृद्धि के कारण उसे कठिनाइया पेश आ रही हैं , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे म क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर)** (क) और (ख) : न्यूनतम बोनस मे बढौतरी के विरुद्ध विभिन्न सूत्रो मे कई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए है। न्यूनतम बोनस मे बढौतरी करने वाले इस अध्यादेश के जारी किये जाने से पूर्व ऐसे अभ्यावेदनो की सभावना को ध्यान मे रखा गया था ।

**Military Camping Grounds in the country**

2462 SHRI J G KADAM Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there are Military Camping grounds throughout all the States in the country which were used for camping purposes in olden days,

(b) if so, the area thereunder Statewise and the utility of the same when the Military is moving by trains etc, and

(c) whether these camping grounds will be given to educational or any other welfare institutions on application ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) According to information available with us camping grounds comprising an area of 6941 11 acres are distributed in 12 States/Union Territories as per the statement attached A large number of Camping grounds are still being used for Camping purposes while the others are used for training and exercises

(c) Subject to defence requirements requests for land in Camping grounds from educational or any other welfare institutions will be considered.

STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/ Union Territory | Approximate area in acres |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Punjab . . . | 1938 49 |
| 2 | Haryana . . . | 745 68 |
| 3 | Himachal Pradesh . | 33 77 |
| 4 | Uttar Pradesh . | 2687 78 |
| 5 | Bihar . . . | 234 05 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh . | 170 88 |
| 7 | West Bengal | 275 80 |
| 8 | Maharashtra | 318 13 |
| 9 | Assam | 31 48 |
| 10 | Gujarat | 10 00 |
| 11 | Union Territory of Delhi | 90 64 |
| 12 | Jammu and Kashmir | 404 42 |

**Reported British Move for Improving Sino-Indian Relations**

2463 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO, SHRI SAMAR GUHA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the U K Government have offered to help for Sino-Indian thaw;

(b) whether the offer has been made by the U K Government after Sir Alec Douglas Home's visit to China; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) India and China have diplomatic missions in each other's capital and India believes that bilateralism is the best way for normalisation or improvement of relation

**Coal Deposits in India Ocean**

2464 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the actual place where coal deposits are located in Indian Ocean

(b) whether further survey is being conducted, and

(c) whether this discovery has been made by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography and Global Marine Incorporation which works for the United States Science Foundation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c) As far as Government are aware no coal deposits have been located in the Indian Ocean so far

**Import of Steel for Export Oriented Industries**

2465 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state,

(a) whether steel requirements of all export-oriented industries will be met from imports,

(b) if so, whether massive imports of steel would be arranged so that none of the industries suffer, and

(c) whether the Centre has agreed to release substantial amount of Foreign Exchange for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) It has been the Government's endeavour to meet the steel requirements of all export oriented industries either from indigenous production and/or by imports A scheme is also in operation since April 18 1972 for the supply of imported steel to the Registered Exporter to enable them to execute export orders held by them for which the requisite quantum is not available indigenously

(b) and (c) Imports to the extent of 1,07 200 tonnes steel have already been arranged by Hindustan Steel Limited and the Project Equipment Corporation For meeting additional imports required to implement the scheme adequate foreign exchange will be released

**Cash Relief to Refugees from Pakistan**

2466 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme to give cash relief to the refugees from Pakistan who came during the 1965 conflict,

(b) If so the salient features of the scheme and

(c) whether Government had decided to give an *ad hoc* interim relief to those who had notified their losses and filed claims, if so, the total amount of interim relief distributed to the claimants ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR): (a) to (c) No Sir The Government have not drawn up any scheme to give cash relief to refugees who came during the 1965 conflict, as such, apart from the cash doles/maintenance allowance paid to them However, migrants from Pakistan who came during the 1965 conflict and have taken up Indian citizenship are covered by the Government's decision to give *ad hoc* interim

relief in the form of *ex-gratia* grants at the rate of 25 per cent of the value of verified claims to Indian nationals, and Indian companies, whose assets in Pakistan were seized by that Government during and after the Indio-Pak conflict of September 1965 and who have notified their losses to and filed claims with the Custodian of Enemy Property for India. The payment is made against a bond and is restricted to an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs in each case. Cases above this limit are decided upon merits. So far a sum of Rs. 1,97,43, 882/- has been disbursed to the various claimants as *ad hoc* interim relief in the form of *ex-gratia* grant.

**Discovery of Iron Ore Reserves in Haryana**

2467. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large reserves of iron ore with an annual capacity of 1,00,000 tonnes have been found in Haryana;

(b) if so, the percentage of iron content in the iron ore; and

(c) whether apart from iron ore, two dozen species of minerals have also been located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India and State Government of Haryana indicated the occurrence of iron ore in two separate belts, one from Nanglia to Dhankhora and other from Dhanota to Dhancholi. The State Government of Haryana have recently estimated a total reserve of four million tonnes of iron ore with 46 to 69 per cent iron content.

(c) Apart from iron ore, sizeable deposits of limestone and dolomitic limestone and occurrences of some economic importance of saltpatre, marble, graphite, ochra and slate have been located at different places in Haryana, Besides, minor occurrences of Barytes, Mica, Pyrite, Quartz, Arsenopyrite, Asbestos, Beryl, Calcite, Felspar Garnet, Kyanite, Manganese ore, Staurolite etc. have also been located.

**Sub-Committee to Examine Demands of All India E.P.F. Staff Federation**

2468. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sub-Committee has been set up by the Central Board of Trustees to examine the demands of the All-India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation; and

(b) if so, the date on which the Committee was set up, the number of sittings held so far and the conclusions of the Committee thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a): Yes.

(b) The Committee was set up by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund at their meeting held on 11-5-1972. The first meeting of the Committee was held on the 27th and 28th November, 1972 A further report is awaited from the Provident Fund authorities.

**Shifting of Date of Coverage of Establishments under E.P.F. Act**

2469. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Commissioners of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation have been empowered to determine the date of coverage of establishments covered under the Schedule of the 'Industry' to which the Employees' Provident Fund Act applies;

(b) whether there are cases where the date of coverage once fixed was later shifted to a later date by the Regional Commissioners themselves under their own powers; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases, region-wise, alongwith the original date and shifted date of coverage during the last three years and whether any control is being exercised by the Central Office of the Organisation to check the validity of such shift in the date of coverage?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Factories/establishments which attract the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 are covered in accordance with the provisions contained in Sections 1 and 16 of the Act. Determination of the date of coverage is made accordingly and no other power has been conferred on any authority except as contained in the Act.

(b) At times, factories/establishments are covered provisionally from certain date(s) on the basis of readily available information/data. In some such cases the provisional date(s) of coverage, if found necessary, is/are changed after making further enquiries and collecting more information from the establishments/factories concerned or other sources.

(c) Information is not readily available. However no control from the Central Office of the Organisation is necessary as the basic information is available in the Regional Office only and the Regional Commissioner has to abide strictly by the provisions of the Act and the Scheme.

**Vigilance Set up in E.P.F. Organisation**

2470. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether no effective vigilance set-up exists in the Central and Regional Offices of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation;

(b) whether Officers of the organisations handle thousands of cases of settlement of Provident Fund claims and grant of advances involving millions of rupees every month; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to strengthen the vigilance machinery in the Organisation, particularly at the Headquarters office?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under.—

(a) There is a Vigilance Cell in the Central Office which is in charge of vigilance matters for the entire Organisation. The working of the existing Vigilance set-up has not disclosed any deficiency *vis-a-vis* the matters, having vigilance angle, required to be dealt with from time to time.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

**Honorarium of Personal Staff of Chairman of E.P.F. Organisation**

2471. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Private Secretary and P.A. attached to the Secretary of Labour Department who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation are being paid honorarium by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation; and

(b) whether it is permissible under the orders of the Central Government to pay extra remuneration to the personal staff of officers of the Government who are appointed on the Boards of autonomous Organisation set up by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Secretary, Department of Labour and Employment, has been appointed as Chairman of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, under Section 5A(1) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. He is not *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board The Private Secretary and the P.A. attached to the Secretary are paid certain fees by the Employees Provident Fund Orgainstation for doing the work of the Employees' Provident Fund in addition to their normal duties Such payment are allowed under the rules.

**Export of Indian Arms and Ammunition**

2472. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian-made arms and ammunitions were exported to some foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the amount for which this export was dealt, year-wise, for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. Export of military equipment has been made on commercial basis to some friendly countries during the last few years.

(b) An equivalent in foreign exchange as under has been earned by such sales during the last three years:—

| 1969-70 | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---|---|---|
| | (In lakhs of Rupees) | |
| 77 68 | 20.38 | 32 49 |

It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

**भारतीय लोहा और इस्पात कम्पनी लिमिटेड को सरकारी नियंत्रण में लिये जाने के बाद उसका उत्पादन**

**2473. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :**
**श्री भान सिंह भौरा :**

क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत लोहा और इस्पात कम्पनी लिमिटेड को सरकारी नियंत्रण में लिये जाने के बाद इसके उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष इसी अवधि में उत्पादन इस वर्ष की अपेक्षा कम हुआ था, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अहमदराज खां)** (क) : सरकार ने 14 जुलाई 1972 को इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में ले लिया था। कम्पनी का जुलाई से अक्तूबर, 1972 तक का इस्पात पिण्ड तथा विक्रेय इस्पात का उत्पादन निम्नलिखित है :—

| मास | पिण्ड | (टन) विक्रेय इस्पात |
|---|---|---|
| जुलाई | 23,790 | 16,899 |
| अगस्त | 39,219 | 29,150 |
| सितम्बर | 40,082 | 33,274 |
| अक्तूबर | 42,860 | 39,234 |

उपर्युक्त से पता चलता है कि प्रबन्ध हाथ में लेने के बाद से उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

**चीन विश्व भर में लड़ाकू विमानों का सब से बड़ा निर्माता**

2474. **श्री ओंकार अग्रवाल** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की सूचना मिली है कि चीन जैट लड़ाकू विमानों का संसार में सब से बड़ा निर्माता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)** : (क) से (ग) सरकार ने इस आशय की सूचना देखी है परन्तु इसकी सचाई अभी तक प्रमाणित करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका । रक्षा तत्परता के लिए योजना बनाते समय चीन के लड़ाकू विमान कारखानों में विस्तार का ध्यान रखा जाता है ।

**Alleged concentrated Attack on India by Soviet Publicity Organs**

2475. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the 'March of the Nation' Weekly dated the 5th August saying that the various publicity organs of the Soviet Union are concentrating their attack on India; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not agree with the assessment, as given in the 'March of the Nation' Weekly of August 5th, 1972.

**'खोये भारतीय संवाददाता पाकिस्तानी टी वी पर देखे गये'**

2476. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : प्रो० मधु दंडवते**

क्या **विदेश** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली से प्रकाशित दिनांक 4 नवम्बर, 1972 के दैनिक 'मदरलैण्ड' में "खोये भारतीय सम्वाददाता पाकिस्तानी टी वी पर देखे गये" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह)** : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) गैर सरकारी प्रेक्षकों ने इस तथ्य की पुष्टि की है इन पत्रकारों को पाकिस्तानी टेलीविजन पर देखा गया था जिससे यह ज्ञात होता है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार को इनका पता ठिकाना मालूम था फिर भी पाकिस्तान ने भारत सरकार तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रेस संस्थान द्वारा उनकी ओर किए गए अनुरोध की उपेक्षा करना उचित समझा । जैसा कि भारतीय प्रतिनिधि ने 1 नवम्बर, को संयुक्त राष्ट्र सामाजिक एवं लोकोपकार समिति में भी कहा था, इससे पाकिस्तानी "हवालात में कैदियों के प्रति पाकिस्तान सरकार की निर्मम उपेक्षा" का पता चलता है । पाकिस्तान सरकार के इस अमानवीय व्यवहार पर सरकार गम्भीर आपत्ति प्रकट करती है ।

**Difference between Parties to National Council of Trade Unions**

2477. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether differences between All India Trade Union Congress and H.M.S. on the one hand and Indian National Trade Union Congress on the other hand have widened;

(b) whether Labour Ministry's efforts to evolve harmony among trade Unions through the National Council of Trade Union have failed; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) It is difficult to make a pronouncement on this, especially in the absence of any communication from these Trade Union Centres on the subject

(b) and (c). It will not be correct to say that efforts to bring about harmony in the trade union movement have failed

**Expansion of Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur**

2478. SHRI P. GANGADEB·
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur with a new product mix has not been found viable;

(b) whether there is no scope for adequate employment by shifting to a new product mix?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) According to the assessment made at the time of deciding upon the expansion product mix for Alloy Steel Plant, it was found that the Plant would viable with this product mix.

(b) It was formed as a result of the same assessment that the scope for additional employment would not be less, and would perhaps be more, than with the product mix indicated earlier. However, it is proposed to re-examine the whole question of the product-mix for Alloy Steels Plant's expansion.

**Indians Rendered Stateless in Malaysia**

2479. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to report in the *Sunday Statesman*, Delhi dated the 22nd October, 1972 under the caption "50,000 Malaysian Indians are Stateless";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government on it; if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH)· (a) to (c) The report appearing in the *Sunday Statesman*, Delhi, dated the 22nd October 1972, under the caption "50 000 Malaysian Indians Are Stateless" appears to have been prompted by an earlier order issued by the Government of Malaysia requiring all persons issued with certificates of citizenship under Article 30 of the Malaysian Constitution to submit their papers for verification latest by 30th September 1972. It is well known that all the estimated 2,68,750 persons holding such certificates of citizenship did not in fact submit their papers by he prescribed date, though no firm statistics relating to the number of certificates received for verification and the number found not in order have yet been released by the Government of Malaysia The Government of Malaysia, however, has stated that verification will not be refused even after the 30th September but that holders of such certificates will experience delay and inconvenience, since after that date the staff dealing

with verification in the registration department would be substantially reduced.

**National Wage Policy**

2480. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to formulate a National Wage Policy;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). A number of recommendations on the subject of Wage policy were made in the report of the National Commission on Labour, copies of which were placed on the Table of the House on August 29, 1969. The need for evolving an integrated national policy on wages, prices and incomes has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time. Specific proposals in this regard are, however, yet to be worked out.

**Payment of House Rent Allowance to Workers of Ordnance Factory, Katni**

2481. SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether House Rent Allowance is not being paid to the workers of Ordnance Factory, Katni, whereas all other Central Government employees are in receipt of it;

(b) whether this matter has been represented by the All India Defence Employees Federation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The employees of Ordnance Factory, Katni are being paid House Rent Allowance with effect from 30th March, 1972.

(b) and (c). The matter was raised by the All India Defence Employees Federation in January 1972 in a Memorandum wherein they demanded the allowance to be admitted from February 1971 as in the case of other Central Government employees. This question is under consideration of the Government.

**News by 'Pravada' about formation of Indo-Soviet Joint Economic Commission**

2482. SHRI H M PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the formation of the Indo-Soviet Joint Economic Commission was announced first by 'Pravada', the official newspaper of the Soviet Union;

(b) whether there has been criticism in the Indian Press of such initiative being given to 'Pravada'; and

(c) whether the attention of Government in this regard has been invited to a report in the 'March of the Nation' Weekly dated the 2nd September, 1972 and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The decision to set up an Indo-Soviet Joint Economic Commission was first announced in the Indo-Soviet Joint Statement of September 29, 1971, on the conclusion of Prime Minister's visit to Moscow. Indian newspapers have subsequently carried informative items on the proposed Commission from time to time The reference in the "March of the Nation" dated September 2nd, 1972, implying that initiative was given to the *Pravada* in making details available to the public for the first time is not correct. The Agreement officially setting up the Commission was signed on September, 19, 1972. The news was released the same day by PTI and Tass. All India Radio also carried the news the same day.

**Concrete construction at Fort William Maidan Area of Calcutta**

2483. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maidan area in Calcutta is under the Fort William and no concrete constructions are permitted;

(b) whether there are any exceptions, if so, the details thereof and whether concrete constructions have been permitted; and

(c) whether a particular Football Club of Calcutta has been permitted to construct a concrete stadium in the area which has so far been considered to be a prohibited and protected area and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The Maidan area in Calcutta is under the Fort William. Control over it has been delegated to the local Government subject to the conditions that the General Officer Commanding Presidency and Assam District must be consulted regarding all proposals for the erection of buildings etc. and that if he disagrees, a reference must be made to the Government of India before the proposal objected to is sanctioned.

(c) No Football Club has been permitted by the Government of India or the local Military authorities to construct a concrete stadium in Calcutta Maidan.

**Posters by Palestinian Guerillas in New Delhi is violation of Third Country Rules**

2484. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Palestinian Guerillas put up posters throughout the Capital which were of political nature and violated the third country rules; and

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Some posters, issued in the name of "The General Union of Palestinian Students (India), New Delhi", appeared in Delhi in September, 1972. Their nature and contents were such as did not violate any international or Indian law. No such posters have appeared after September, 1972.

**दक्षिण अफ्रीका में चार भारतीयों को सरकार के विरुद्ध कथित षड़यंत्र रचने के अपराध में सजा**

2485. **श्री हरी सिंह** : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस आशय के प्रेस समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दक्षिण अफीका की सरकार द्वारा चार भारतीयों को उस सरकार का तख्ता पलटने के अपराध में 5 वर्ष के कारावास की सजा दी गई है;

(ख) उन भारतीयों को अपने मामले की पैरवी करने या सजा के विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में अपील करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या सहायता दी गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त निर्णय की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखने का है ?

**विदेश संव्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह)** : (क) इस मामले में किसी भी भारतीय के फंसने की सूचना भारत सरकार को नहीं है । प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार दक्षिण अफीका के न्यायालय द्वारा, चार एशियाइयों को साम्यवादी आतंक एवं दमन अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत सजा दी गई थी ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**1962 तथा 1965 के युद्ध में शहीद हुए सैनिकों के परिवारों को सुविधायें**

2486. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1962 और 1965 के युद्ध में शहीद हुए सैनिकों के परिवारों को पेंशन के अतिरिक्त सरकार ने और क्या क्या सुविधाएं दी है,

(ख) क्या 1971 के युद्ध मे शहीद हुए सैनिकों के परिवारों को भी इसी प्रकार की सुविधाएं और पेंशन दी गई है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनमें क्या अन्तर है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)** : (क) (1) **रोजगार** किसी मृत सैनिक की पत्नी लड़का अथवा लड़की, रोजगार कार्यालय में नाम लिखाये बिना रक्षा कारखानों और स्थापनाओं मे रोजगार पाने के हकदार है । सभी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा रोजगार के मामले में रियायत दी गई थी ।

**(2) डाक्टरी सुविधाएं** —मृत सैनिक के परिवार के सदस्य, जिसमे 18 वर्ष की आयु तक के बच्चे शामिल हैं सभी सैनिक अस्पतालों में अन्तरंग रोगी/बहिरंग रोगी के रूप मे इलाज करवाने के हकदार है ।

**(3) शिक्षा** : युद्ध में मारे गए सैनिकों के बच्चों के लिए इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा नियंत्रित सभी स्कूलों मे आरक्षण किए गए है । इसके अतिरिक्त जे सी ओ/अन्य रैंकों के बच्चों के लिए सभी मिलीट्री स्कूलों में शिक्षा मुफ्त कर दी गई थी । इसके अतिरिक्त सैनिक स्कूलों और लारेंस स्कूलों में होने वाले सारे व्यय के लिए छात्र वृत्तिया दी गई थी । इसके साथ ही राज्य सरकारों ने निशुल्क शिक्षा अथवा शिक्षा के लिए विशेष सहायता देने के लिए उपयुक्त वजीफा दिये जाने का प्रबन्ध किया था ।

(4) **अनुग्रह पूर्व अनुदान** :—युद्ध मे मारे गए सैनिकों के परिवारों के लिए सभी राज्यों सरकारों ने एक मुश्त अनुदान दिये हैं ।

(5) युद्ध मे मारे गए सैनिकों के परिवारों के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने कृषि और वीस सूत्री नियम की थी ।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां, श्रीमन् । इसके अतिरिक्त 1971 की सक्रियाओं मे मारे गये सैनिकों के बच्चों के लिए सभी मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलो मे प्रथम स्नातक स्तर तक की शिक्षा निशुल्क है । इसके पहले के युद्धो मे मारे गए सैनिको के बच्चों के लिए यह सुविधा दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

**प्रयाग शिविर से युद्धबन्दियों की भागने की चेष्टा**

2487. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रयाग युद्धबन्दी शिविर से पाकिस्तान युद्धबन्दियों ने दो बार भाग निकलने की चेष्टा की, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं का रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गए हैं ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)** : (क) जी हा, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) सभी युद्धबन्दी शिविरो मे पर्याप्त सुरक्षात्मक उपाय लागू हैं ।

**Expenditure on War Victims**

2488. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA**: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by Government on victims of war recently with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Central Government has authorised the concerned State Governments to incur expenditure for the provision of relief and rehabilitation facilities at the approved scales to the persons affected by the recent Indo-Pak hostilities The expenditure so incurred is reimbursable the Central Government and 'on account' advances to the extent of Rs. 1575.06 lakhs have been sanctioned so far to the State Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

**Introduction of Sangram Medals**

2489. SHRI D B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1971 war with Pakistan the President has instituted Sangram Medal and in 1965 it was called Raksha Medal;

(b) if so, whether the condition for the award of this medal was one for a minimum of 180 days service on 5th September, 1965, but no such conditions have been laid on the Sangram Medal; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). A Commemorative Medal known as Raksha Medal 1965 was instituted for the Armed Forces personnel for recognition of their services in the conflict with Pakistan in 1965. The Medal was awarded to those who were borne on the effective strength of the Armed Forces on the 5th August, 1965, and had rendered 180 days service or more on that date. Subsequently Raksha Medal 1965, was extended to all personnel of the units of the para-military forces as were under the operational control of the Army and had rendered service for 180 days or more on the 5th August, 1965, and personnel of the units of para-military forces who were operationally committed and were in the areas which qualified for Samar Seva Star 1965, (this Star was also instituted in connection with the India-Pakistan Conflict, 1965), subject to the condition of the period of service as mentioned above, being fulfilled.

In connection with the operations against Pakistan in December, 1971, a commemorative Medal known as Sangram Medal has been instituted. The medal is intended for all categories of personnel who were|will be borne on the effective strength of the following forces on the 3rd December, 1971 or thereafter till the final disengagement:—

(a) All ranks of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, of any of the Reserve Forces, of the Territorial Army, J. & K. Militia and of any other armed forces of the Union.

(b) All ranks of the Railway Protection Force, Police Forces, Home Guards, Civil Defence Organisation and any other Organisation specified by Government when deployed in operational areas, *viz.* J. & K., Punjab, Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and members of any or all the aforesaid organisations deployed in such other areas as may be specified by Government; and

(c) Civilians of either sex serving regularly or temporarily under the orders| directions or supervision of the abovementioned Forces in operational areas.

If the condition of 180 days service, as laid down for the Raksha Medal 1965, had been made applicable for the eligibility of Sangram Medal also, a large number of the personnel of Para-Military Forces, Police Forces, Home Guards, etc, who had rendered service during the operations against Pakistan in 1971 but who had not put in 180 days' service would have been made ineligible for the Medal. Keeping this in view and also the wider area and greater intensity of the operations in 1971 when compared to 1965 and the fact that the 1971 conflict resulted in a signal victory to our arms, no minimum period of qualifying service has been prescribed in the case of Sangram Medal.

**Supply of Steel to House Builders on priority basis**

2490. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether geniune house builders in Delhi and around have to wait for more than a quarter of a year to get steel allotment through H.S.L.; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving priority in steel distribution to house builders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) In view of heavy demand in comparison to availability sometimes house builders may have to wait for some time for supply.

(b) A certain percentage of house-building materials received in the Stokyards of the Main Producers in Delhi is earmarked for distribution to house-builders and allocations are made by the Main Steel Producers Committee, taking into account the availability from all the three producers. Thus, it will be seen that a certain priority is already being given to house-builders requirements.

**Manufacturing Capacity of Aluminium Plants**

2491. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present total annual manufacturing capacity of all the aluminium plants working in India at present;

(b) whether it is sufficient to meet the country's demand; and

(c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to augment the present capacity of the aluminium plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The present installed capacity for production of aluminium in India is 178,850 tonnes per annum.

(b) It is sufficient to meet the present domestic demand except to a marginal extent.

(c) Additional capacity to the extent of 251,000 tonnes per annum has been licensed for implementation during the Fourth/Fifth Plan periods so as to meet the anticipated demand for aluminium.

**Financial Assistance to Bharatiya Sainik Vidyalaya, Nainital**

2492. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for want of financial assistance either from the Uttar Pradesh State or from the Central Government, the Bharatiya Sainik Vidyalaya, Nainital is facing acute difficulties in running and maintaining the School;

(b) whether for want of financial assistance from Government, the school authority is constrained to refuse admission to few hundred sons and daughters and young wives of martyr soldiers every year; and

(c) if so, whether Government will take effective steps to help this Sainik School?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Sainik School at Ghorakhal (Nainital District) is facing certain difficulties on account of shortage of accommodation, the provision of which is the responsibility of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir. In Sainik Schools only boys are admitted and daughters and young wives of martyr soldiers are not eligible for admission. In view of the limited number of vacancies available, a few qualified boys were admitted, in another Sainik School in 1972-73 Session.

(c) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been requested for early completion of the building programme for the school campus.

**Examination for employment of Engineers in HEC, Ranchi**

2494. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in Calcutta 'Jugantar' dated the 1st November, 1972 to the effect that although 2700 Engineer applicants were selected for appearing in the examination for employment in Ranchi Heavy Engineering Corporation only 1400 *viz.*, only about 50 per cent of the applicants actually appeared for the examination;

(b) whether threatening letters were addressed from anonymous sources to outside applicants asking them not to appear for the examination;

(c) if so, whether an inquiry will be instituted into the matter; and

(d) whether fresh examination will be held for rest of the selected applicants providing necessary safeguard for their security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). The advertisement for selection for Engineer Probationers in the Heavy Engineering Corporation was issued by them in April, 1972 in all the leading newspapers in the country. This was repeated in June, 1972 with some modifications. After a final scrutiny of applications received letters were sent to 2681 persons asking them to appear in a written examination on 22nd October, 1972. Requisite facilities were provided to the candidates and examinations were conducted in a peaceful atmosphere. Out of the persons called, 1415 appeared in the test.

(b) Neither the Government nor Heavy Engineering Corporation are aware of the threatening letters addressed to outside applicants. There has been no complaint or representation from any of the candidates called for the examination, that he could not appear because he was threatened.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

**Proposals from Nickel and Lead Plants in States**

2495. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have approached the Central Government recently for assistance in setting up Nickel, Lead and other Metal Plants in their States;

(b) if so, the names of these States; and

(c) whether the proposals have since been considered by Government and if so, the decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

**Industry to be given top priority for allotment of Imported Steel**

2496. SHRI E. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the particular industry which has been given top-priority for imported steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Import of steel for Actual Users as also for Registered Exporters is regulated in accordance with provision of the Import Trade Control Policy formulated on a year to year basis. A list of Priority Industries is appended as Appendix to the Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1972-73. In case of the industries listed therein the

'need based' policy for the import is followed. The Import Policy for Registered Exporters provides for imports by way of replenishment from the most preferred sources. There is no separate classification of any industry as "top priority' in the current Import Trade Control Policy.

**गोआ में लागू श्रम कानून**

2497. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय श्रम कानून गोआ में लागू हैं, यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन से और क्या उनकी एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी, और

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1970,1971 और 1972 में इन कानूनों के अधीन किसी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई, यदि हां, तो किन-किन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या क्या कार्यवाही की गई तथा उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर)** . (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

**गोआ में लौह अयस्क के निक्षेप**

2498. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोआ में अच्छे किस्म के लौह अयस्क के बहुत निक्षेप उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी खानों में कार्य चल रहा है ;

(ग) क्या इन खानों का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां)** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जनवरी, 1972 में 150 खान सक्रियशील थी ।

(ग) और (घ) . भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के निरीक्षण स्टाफ द्वारा खानों के निरीक्षण के दौरान खनिजों के संरक्षण के दृष्टिकोण से लापरवाही के कुछ मामले पाए गए है । ऐसे मामले भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों द्वारा खान प्रबंधको के ध्यान मे लाए जाते है जो उनके साथ मामलो पर विचार विमर्श कर उन्हें उचित सलाह देते है । भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के अधिकारियो की सलाह पर ध्यान न दिए जाने की स्थिति मे विधिक निर्देश जारी किए जाते है ।

**गोवा में खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण**

2499. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गोवा मे खानो का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** (क) गोवा में खानो को राष्ट्रीयकृत करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता है ।

**Review of working of Employment Exchanges**

2500. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of reviewing the working of Employment Exchanges with a view to streamlining the procedure followed has been considered; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to provide an efficient and quick service and to remove bottlenecks, if any?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With a view to providing efficient and quick service, the procedure is regularly reviewed by the Working Group on National Employment Service on which all State Governments are represented. The decisions taken by the Working Group are communicated to the State Governments, who exercise financial as well as administrative control over the Employment Exchanges and they are advised to implement these decisions.

**Directions governing resignations by Employees Posted Abroad**

2501. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued directions that any employee desiring to resign while on posting abroad has to return to India and then seek permission to do so; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This was done due to administrative necessity and to safeguard the interests of the nation.

**Agricultural Land to families of Armed Personnel**

2502. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: SHRI MARTAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of armed personnel killed in the recent Indo-Pak war sanctioned agricultural lands between January and September 1972, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): A statement is attached.

*Statement*

Details of the number of Service personnel killed in the recent Indo-Pak war sanctioned agricultural land between January and September, 1972 as made available by the State Governments are as follows:—

| STATE | ASSIGNMENTS MADE |
|---|---|
| ANDHRA PRADESH | 24 |
| BIHAR | 16 |
| GUJARAT | 8 |
| HIMACHAL PRADESH | 52 |
| MAHARASHTRA | 97 |
| MYSORE | 19 |
| RAJASTHAN | 364 |
| TAMIL NADU | 23 |
| UTTAR PRADESH | 128 |
| WEST BENGAL | 5 |

**Labour Disputes in industries in Tripura**

2503. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Labour disputes pending in various industries in Tripura; and

(b) the steps being taken to settle such disputes expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere.

**'Phantom India' Documentary by Louis Malle**

2504 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that controversial documentary Film, 'Phantom India' produced by Louis Malle, is being shown in American cities;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action for preventing the screening of the film and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government do not favour the misrepresentation of India by such films. Having made the necessary representations Government do not consider any further action necessary.

**Efforts by International Control Commission for Restoring Peace in Indo-China**

2505. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government in its capacity as Chairman of the International Control Commission for restoring peace in Indo-China; and

(b) the latest prospects for the establishment of peace in that region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). India's good offices were always open to parties concerned if they wished to use them. However, India believes that such problems are best solved through bilateral negotiations. Fortunately the parties to the conflict in Vietnam have been holding direct talks at Paris for a peace settlement for quite sometime now. The very fact that Paris talks have recently been resumed and will continue next week is a good sign It is our earnest hope that an agreement acceptable to both sides will be arrived at soon. The I.C.S.C. in Laos is playing a useful role in bringing the two sides together and giving them the necessary facilities they request. The ICSC in Cambodia was adjourned *sine die* in December 1969 at the request of the then Government of Cambodia

**Journals drought out by Ministry of Defence**

2506. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Journals brought out by the Ministry of Defence, language-wise; and

(b) the circulation in each case?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Defence is publishing 'Sainik Samachar', a pictorial weekly for the Armed Forces, in the following ten languages:

1. English.
2. Hindi.
3. Marathi.
4. Gorakhali.
5. Punjabi.
6. Urdu.
7. Tamil.
8. Telagu.
9. Malayalam.
10. Bengali.

The weekly circulation of the above journal as on the 19th November, 1972 was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | English | 5,577 |
| 2. | Hindi | 11,852 |
| 3. | Marathi | 1,894 |
| 4. | Gorkhali | 1,525 |
| 5. | Punjabi | 3,552 |
| 6. | Urdu | 529 |
| 7. | Tamil | 1,158 |
| 8. | Telugu | 608 |
| 9. | Malayalam | 2,901 |
| 10. | Bengali | 404 |

Information regarding other journals being brought out is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

**1971–72 के लिए न्यूनतम बोनस**

2507. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने सभी उद्योगों को न्यूनतम बोनस देने के लिए निदेश दिया है ,

(ख) वर्ष 1971–72 के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम बोनस की प्रतिशतता क्या है , और

(ग) श्रमिको को बोनस की रकम का भुगतान किस रूप मे किया जावेगा ?

**श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डाह० के० खाडिलकर)** (क) बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम 1965 के अनुसार बोनस का भुगतान करना नियोजको के लिए अनिवार्य है, और अधिनियम के पालन के लिए कोई निर्देश जारी करना अपेक्षित नही है ।

(ख) अधिनियम मे 23 सितम्बर, 1972 को जारी किए गए अध्यादेश के द्वारा किए गए संशोधन के फलस्वरूप वेतन/मजूरी का 8⅓% के बराबर न्यूनतम बोनस, वर्ष 1971 के किसी भी दिन से शुरू होने वाले लेखा वर्ष के सबध मे देय है ।

(ग) भुगतान की विधि अधिनियम की धारा 19 मे, जैसी कि अध्यादेश द्वारा सशोधित की गई, निर्धारित की गई है, जिसके अनुसार कुछ मामलो मे बोनस नकदी मे देय है और अन्य में आशिक रूप मे नकदी मे देय है और आशिक रूप मे कर्मचारियो के भविष्य निधि खातो मे जमा द्वारा ।

**पाकिस्तान द्वारा पकड़े गये लगभग 370 युद्धबन्दियों के बारे मे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेड-क्रास समिति के माध्यम से जानकारी**

2508 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेड क्रास समिति के माध्यम से दिसम्बर, 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध मे पकड़े गए लगभग 370 भारतीय युद्धबन्दियो के बारे मे जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न किया था ; और

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रैडक्रास के माध्यम से भारतीय युद्धबन्दियो के बारे मे किस प्रकार की जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :** (क) और (ख) , जिन 369 सैनिक तथा "ग्रे" सैनिक कार्मिकों के नाम पाकिस्तान द्वारा घोषित युद्धबन्दियों की सूची मे नही थे उनकी सूची पाकिस्तान प्राधिकारियो के साथ सत्यापन के लिए रैडक्रास की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समिति के पास भेज दी गई थी । इन कार्मिको के सबंध में रैडक्रास की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समिति से अभी तक कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

**Setting up of Defence Production Units in Kerala**

2509. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps in setting up Defence Production Units in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. A decision to locate defence production units is taken in each case based on a full consideration of all relevant factors including strategic and techno-economic considerations of the project.

(b) Does not arise.

**1971 के युद्ध में अपंग हुए व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास**

2510. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 के युद्ध में अपंग हुए व्यक्तियो में से कितने व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) कितने लोगों को स्थाई रूप से रोजगार दिया जा चुका है एवं कितनों को दिया जाना शेष है ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :** (क) और (ख). विभिन्न सैनिक अस्पतालों में उपचार कर रहे लगभग 1,000 सैनिकों में से जिन्हें अशक्तता के कारण नियुक्त किए जाने की संभावना है, 585 व्यक्तियों से व्यवसायिक मार्गदर्शन के पश्चात् पुनर्वास स्थापन के संबंध मे अभिरूचि प्राप्त कर ली गई है । उपचार पूरा हो जाने के पश्चात् जब कभी चिकित्सा प्राधिकारी उनको उपलब्ध कराने की स्थिति में होते हैं, शेष सैनिको से भी अभिरूचि प्राप्त की जा रही है । इनमें से 448 ने सीधे ही रोजगार प्राप्त करने का अनुरोध किया है । अब तक 137 मामलो में असैनिक पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए प्रस्ताव दे दिए गए हैं और शेष के लिए रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशक, राज्य सरकारो आदि सहित विभिन्न रोजगार एजेंसियों के माध्यम से रिक्त स्थानों का पता लगाया जा रहा है । स्वश्रम आधारित रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिए 39 अनुरोधों मे से 33 को महायता दी गई है । जिन 58 सैनिको ने व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं के लिए अनुरोध किया था उन्हें ऐसी सुविधाये दे दी गई है ।

**1971 के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान बेघरबार हुए लोगों का पुनर्वास**

2511. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1971 के भारत पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान सीमान्त प्रदेशो के कितने लोग बेघरबार हुये थे, उनमे से कितने लोग अभी तक पुनर्वासित हो चुके हैं और कितने शेष रहे हैं तथा उन्हें कब तक पुनर्वासित किया जा सकेगा ?

**श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर)** : जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, पंजाब और राजस्थान की राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार स्थिति नीचे दी जाती है :—

| | जम्मू तथा काश्मीर | पंजाब | राजस्थान |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) बेघर हुये व्यक्तियों/परिवारों की संख्या | 1,64,704 व्यक्ति | 4,41,109 व्यक्ति | 30,5 96 परिवा र |
| (2) अब तक बसाये जा चुके व्यक्तियों/ परिवारों की संख्या | 1,17,600 व्यक्ति | 3,60,305 व्यक्ति | 30,596 परिवार |
| (3) अभी बसाये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों/ परिवारों की संख्या | 47,104 व्यक्ति | 80,804 व्यक्ति | कोई नहीं |
| (4) उपर्युक्त मद (3) में वर्णित व्यक्तियों को कब तक बसा लिया जायेगा | उपर्युक्त मद (3) में वर्णित व्यक्ति शिविरों या शिविरों से बाहर रह रहे हैं और उनके मूल क्षेत्रों के रहने योग्य होते ही उन्हें वहां भेज दिया जायेगा । | | प्रश्न नहीं उठता । |

गुजरात सरकार से सूचना की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और जैसे ही उपलब्ध होगी सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

### लद्दाख में तिब्बती शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

2512. **श्री कुशोक बाकुला** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के लद्दाख जिले में तिब्बती शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास कार्य की इस समय क्या स्थिति है और उनके लाभार्थ भविष्य में बनाई जाने वाली योजनाओं की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

**श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर)** : लेह शिविर में 305 तिब्बती शरणार्थी परिवारों को बसाने की एक योजना जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । 600 एकड़ भूमि का उद्धार तथा एलाटमेंट किया जा चुका है । मकानों तथा स्कूल भवनों का निर्माण प्रगति पर है । हथकरघा केन्द्र तथा गोदाम के लिए भवन बनकर तैयार हो चुके हैं । राज्य सरकार शेष आवश्यक भूमि का अन्य क्षेत्रों में पता लगा रही है ।

जहां तक चांगथांग क्षेत्र में रहने वाले तिब्बती शरणार्थियों का सम्बन्ध है, जो अधिकांशतः चरवाहे हैं, जिला अधिकारियों द्वारा उनके लिये एक योजना तैयार करके राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई है । राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

**तिब्बती शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास के लिए लद्दाख में आवंटित भूमि**

2513. **श्री कुशोक बाकुला :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तिब्बती शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास के लिये प्रारम्भ में लद्दाख मे 1200 एकड़ कृषि योग्य भूमि आवंटित करने की योजना बनाई थी किन्तु उसमें से अभी तक केवल 600 एकड़ भूमि ही निर्धारित की गई है तथा इस भूमि का भी अधिकाश भाग अनुपजाऊ एवं निरर्थक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय मे क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर)** : (क) और (ख). अभिचेनमें-याग नहर के क्षेत्र मे आने वाली 1200 एकड़ भूमि, जो जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार द्वारा लद्दाख में दी गई थी उस पर 305 तिब्बती शरणार्थी परिवारों को बसाने की एक योजना जून, 1971 मे मंजूर की गई थी । योजना को मंजूर करने में पूर्व कृषि मत्रालय के भूमि सर्वेक्षण दल द्वारा क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था और दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर यह निश्चय किया गया कि लगभग 800 एकड भमि कृषि के लिए, 55 एकड़ भूमि बागबानी और सब्जियां उगाने के लिये, 250 एकड़ भूमि जो कृषि के लिये अयोग्य थी, तिब्बती शरणार्थी समुदाय के प्रयोग के लिये ईंधन और लकड़ी उपलब्ध कराने हेतु कृषि लगाने के लिये तथा शेष भूमि भवनों, सड़कों आदि के लिये प्रयोग में लाई जायेगी । मूल योजना के आधार पर 600 एकड़ भूमि तिब्बती शरणार्थियों को पहले ही आवंटित की जा चुकी है । भूमि के अनुपजाऊ एवं निरर्थक होने की आशंका ठीक नहीं है । राज्य सरकार के अनुसार भूमि कृषि योग्य है । कुछ परिस्थितियों के कारण क्षेत्र में शेष भूमि आवंटन के लिये अब उपलब्ध नहीं है । राज्य सरकार अपेक्षित शेष भूमि किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में ढूंढ रही है ।

**तिब्बत में चीन के तरल इंधन चालित बिलास्टिक मिजाइल्स का भंडार**

2514. **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :**
**श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :**

क्या **रक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान ब्रिटिश समाचार पत्र 'जेन्स वेमन्स मिस्टम्स' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि चीन ने 2,485 किलोमीटर तक आक्रमण की क्षमता रखने वाले तरल इंधन चालित बिलास्टिक मिजाइल्ज तिब्बत में एकत्र कर दिये है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)** : (क) जी हां, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) चीन द्वारा तिब्बत में बिलाटिस्क मिसाइल नियोजित करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास कोई विश्वसनीय सूचना नहीं है ।

**Production of Steel in 1972-73**

2515. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel production in the current year would be higher in 1971-72;

(b) whether profits would be lower than in the previous year; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) It is expected that the aggregate production of steel from the main steel plants this year will be higher than in 1971-72.

(b) and (c) The working results of the concerned steel industry are likely to be better than in 1971-72.

**Discovery of copper deposits in Bhalghat**

2516. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India have located copper deposits in Bhalghat District in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). As a result of surface and subsurface investigations carried out by Geological Survey of India in recent years, reserves of about 40 million tonnes of copper ore with about 1 35 percent copper content have been estimated so far at Malanjkhand in Bhalghat district, Madhya Pradesh Further detailed exploration work is in progress

**Proposal for a Marketing Corporation for coal**

2517. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining a proposal to set up a Marketing Corporation for coal;

(b) if so, at which stage the proposal has reached and outline of the marketing plan; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to reintroduce control on coal in the context of the above proposal or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A Committee of officials has been set up to examine the problems regarding coal marketing in the public sector including the feasibility of setting up a central coal marketing corporation The report of the Committee is awaited.

(c) One of the ways to rationalise the distribution of coal among consumers, particularly in the context of continuing shortage of the Railway wagons is to reimpose control on the distribution of coal. A proposal in this behalf is under consideration

**Long wait for issue of passports**

2518 SHRI ARVIND NETAM Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that persons have to wait for a long time for the issue of Passports even after getting the attestation from Deputy Secretary/ First Class Magistrate;

(b) whether Government have laid down certain time limit for the issue of the passports; and

(c) the number of passports issued during the last six months, which were attested by Deputy Secretary/First Class Magistrate and the minimum and the maximum time taken by the Regional Passport Office, New Delhi to issue the Passports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Sir, the position is that there are standing instructions in this regard, enjoining upon the Regional Passport Officers to grant passports within 48 hours, to applicants who produce Verification Certificates issued by officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary/First Class Magistrate, and above. The R.P.Os, however, are required to ensure that the applications are

otherwise complete in all respects and the Verification Certificates are duly confirmed by the Officers/Magistrates who issued them. Delay occurs only in certain cases where the applications are not complete in all respects; and, more often, where the officer who issued the Verification Certificate in a particular case, fails to confirm it within a reasonable period of time, despite repeated reminders.

(c) The information required is being collected.

**Indians refused entry into Canada**

2519. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 44 Indians were refused entry into Canada on the 3rd November, 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take against such refusals in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Canadian authorities were not convinced from an inspection of their travel documents that they were *bona fide* tourists and not potential immigrants.

(c) The Canadian authorities have published new regulations according to which no foreigners can apply for immigrant status after first entering Canada in another capacity. It is intended to give this regulation wide publicity here so that all Indians going to Canada carry proper travel documents. The particular case in question has been taken up with the Canadian High Commission who have agreed to look into this matter.

**Accident in Iron Ore Project at Bailadila**

2520. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an accident took place in Deposit No. 5 of Bailadila Iron Ore Project in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh on the 5th June, 1972;

(b) whether any inquiry has so far been made in this connection; and

(c) the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. A preliminary enquiry was conducted by the Director General, Mines Safety, on 20th June 1972 and according to the findings, the accident had occurred in an area where no mining operations were being done. The site of accident is about 15 K.M. away from the mining lease boundary of the Bailadila (Deposit No. 5). The accident therefore, does not come under the purview of the Mines Act, 1952. The N.M.D.C had also instituted an equiry into the causes of the accident and it has been found that there had been heavy rains during the previous 3 to 4 days as a result of which the earth at the top of the bench became loose and suddenly came down causing the accident.

**Compensation for land acquired for Iron Ore at Bailadila**

2521. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether considerable land has been acquired by the Iron Ore Project, Bailadila, District Bastar (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) whether due compensation to the owners of the land has not yet been given; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the compensation will be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). 109.4 acres of land has been acquired

for construction of roads and township at Bailadila, Deposit No. 14. Some land has been acquired for building township and other civil facilities at Bailadila Deposit No. 5 in addition to the mining lease of iron ore deposits under exploitation. Except for a small area of land acquired from private parties for installing service facilities, most of the land acquired belongs to the State Government. Compensation has been paid to the owners as decided by the District Authorities

(c) Does not arise.

**Allegation of C.P.I. regarding a racket in Bhilai Steel Plant**

2522. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn in the C P.I allegation regarding bungling in Bhilai Steel Plant and the existence of a racket which sell costly steel as scrap material at throw away price; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Settlement of Kachchativu Island**

2523 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute regarding the ownership of Kachchativu Island off the India coast, with the Government of Sri Lanka, has been settled; and

(b) if so, the future of the Island?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The question of sovereignty over the Island of Kachchativu continues to be the subject of discussions between the Governments of India and Sri Lanka. As the Hon'ble Members may be aware, both India and Sri Lanka had expressed their desire to resolve this in a spirit of friendly cooperation.

**बेरोजगार आदिवासी**

2524 **श्री घनशाह प्रधान** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्यवार बेरोजगार आदिवासियो की गणना कराई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो गत तीन वर्षों मे मध्य प्रदेश के कितने प्रतिशत आदिवासियो को रोजगार दिया गया है , और

(ग) चालू पचवर्षीय योजना मे किन-किन क्षेत्रो मे इन आदिवासियो को रोजगार दिया जायेगा तथा उनकी प्रतिशतता क्या होगी ?

**श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर)** (क) जी नही ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नही उठते । चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना मे सम्मिलित विभिन्न विकास प्रयोजनाओ तथा 1970–71 से कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली विशेष रोजगार योजनाओ, विशेषकर समाज और क्षेत्रो के कमजोर वर्गों के लाभ के लिये बनाई गई योजनाओ से उन क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी (आदिवासियों सहित) के लिये अधिकाधिक संख्या में रोजगार उपलब्ध होने की आशा है ।

**बीड़ी उद्योग में भविष्य निधि योजना लागू करना**

2525. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बीड़ी उद्योग के नियोजकों पर उनके प्रतिष्ठानों और कारखानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के हित के लिये भविष्य निधि योजना लागू करने की दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर)** : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 को बीड़ी उद्योग पर लागू करने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

**कोयला खान का आधुनिकीकरण**

2526. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कोयला खान के आधुनिकीकरण की दिशा में हुई प्रगति से सन्तुष्ट है ;

(ख) क्या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की कोयला खानें इस संबंध में सहयोग दे रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शफ़ीउल्ला खां)** : (क) से (ग) जहां तक पब्लिक सेक्टर में कोयला खान का संबंध है, राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लिमिटेड और सिंगरैनी कोलरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड के अधीन अधिकतर खानें यंत्रीकृत है और विद्यमान हालतों के अधीन आवश्यक सीमा तक आधुनिकीकृत है । हाल ही में भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड द्वारा अर्जित खानों का आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य अभी भी योजनावस्था मे है ।

प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कोयला उद्योग ने, कोयला खनन मशीनरी और उपस्कर के आयात के लिए तृतीय योजनाविधि के दौरान 16.67 करोड़ रुपए के विश्व बैंक ऋण में से 14.17 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए । टाटा आइरन और स्टील कम्पनी ने अपने इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए अपेक्षित कोककारी कोयला उत्पादक अपनी कोयला खानो के पुनर्निर्माण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए योजना बनाई है । इण्डियन आइरन और स्टील कम्पनी ने झारिया में अपनी दो कोयला खानों के आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तारण के लिए विश्व बैंक-ऋण की सहायता से कार्यक्रम बनाया था । इस कार्य ने अच्छी प्रगति की है और एक बड़ी कोयला प्रयोगशाला उन दो कोयला खानों मे कोयले का उपयोग करते हुए, पहले ही कार्य कर रही है ? प्राइवेट सेक्टर में की कुछ कोयला कम्पनियों ने भी अपनी खानों का आधुनिकीकरण किया है लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर में की अधिकतर कोयला खानों ने आधुनिकीकृत खनन पद्धति को नहीं अपनाया है ।

**Measures to check losses in Steel Plants**

2527. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent breakdowns had been a cause for the heavy losses incurred by Hindustan Steel;

(b) if so, the particulars of losses; and

(c) the steps Government have proposed for the repair and maintenance of the Plants to ensure their proper functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). The losses suffered by Hindustan Steel Limited are attributable to a number of factors including inadequate utilisation of capacity. Major breakdowns have been a contributory factor to such inadequate utilisation.

(b) The loss of production in terms of fixed cost suffered by the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Limited on account of major breakdowns during the last two years is indicated below:

| Plant | Total loss of production in terms of fixed cost (Rs. in 000) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
| Bhilai Steel Plant | 1,297 | 105 |
| Rourkela steel Plant . | 3,543 | 83,331** |
| Durgapur steel Plant | 1,121 | 2,156 |

**This includes a loss of Rs. 82,180,000 on account of the collapse of the roof of the Steel Melting Shop in July, 1971.

(c) Proper maintenance of Plant and equipment is the function and responsibility of the management and the authorities of H S.L. have taken and are taking a number of steps in this direction These include Strengthening the maintenance organisations in the Plants, systematic forward planning of spares, stores, refractories etc., a 3-year plan for capital and major repairs, greater stress on preventive maintenance according to prescribed schedules and through regular inspections. Government also renders to the plants all the assistance required in this regard.

**Trial of Bengali Armed Officers by Pakistan**

2528. SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan, which has been conveying World Opinion against any war crimes Trial in Bangladesh is itself trying Bengali Officers serving in Pakistan Armed Forces on charges of espionage, sabotage and subversion and 80 Bengali Officers have been sentenced to various prison terms ranging from 5 to 14 years; and

(b) whether Indian Government have drawn the attention of U.N.O. in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a). Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b). It is for the Government of Bangladesh to decide the course of action they would like to take in this matter which concerns Bangladesh nationals in Pakistan.

**Increase in rate of Provident Fund Contribution**

2529. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of raising the rate of Provident Fund contribution; and

(b) if so, the rate of fund to be raised and the reaction of the employees representatives thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR): (a) and (b) The National Commission on Labour has recommended that the rate of Provident Fund contribution be increased to 8 per cent where it is 6 1/4 per cent and to 10 per cent where it is 8 per cent. It is proposed to place the matter before the Indian Labour Conference/Standing Labour Committee for their views.

**Special meal to P.O.Ws. on eve of Id**

2530 SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special 'Id' meals were served to the Pakistani Prisoners of War on the eve of 'Id';

(b) if so, the amount spent on this; and

(c) whether Indian Prisoners of War in Pakistan were also given any facility to celebrate Diwali; if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 90,000/-.

(c) There is no information of any special facility having been given to Indian prisoners in Pakistan on the occasion of Diwali.

**फ्रांस से 'मिराज' विमानों की खरीद**

**2531. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या रक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार अपनी सुरक्षा की तैयारी के लिए फ्रांस से मिराज विमान खरीदने के लिए सौदेबाजी कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)** : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं श्रीमन् । तथापि, फ्रांसीसी आर्थिक प्रतिनिधि मंडल जिसने गत वर्ष इस देश का दौरा किया था, के साथ जिन मामलों पर विचारविमर्श और अनुवर्ती अनौपचारिक सम्पर्क हुआ, उनका क्षेत्र काफी विस्तृत है जिसमें दोनों देशों के एयरोनाटिकल कारखानों के बीच सहयोग भी सम्मिलित है ।

**छोटे इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित करने की योजना**

**2532. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या** इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने छोटे इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है

(ख) क्या ये कारखाने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये जायेंगे और

(ग) ऐसे कारखाने की संख्या कितनी होगी और उन पूंजीपतियों के नाम क्या है जो उन में पूंजी लगायेंगे और इन कारखानों की क्षमता कितनी होगी ?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां)** : (क) से (ग). यदि छोटे इस्पात कारखानों से माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय लोह अयस्क से इस्पात तैयार करने वाले कारखानों से है तो यह बता दिया जाय कि लोह अयस्क से इस्पात का उत्पादन केवल सरकारी क्षेत्र में ही किया जा सकता है । यदि प्रश्न रद्दी लोहे से इस्पात पिण्ड/बिलेट तैयार करने वाले कारखानों के बारे में है तो सरकार ने कुल मिलाकर 12.85 लाख टन (वार्षिक) क्षमता के लिए 22 एककों को आशय पत्र/औद्योगिक/सी० ओ० बी० लाइसेंस दिये हैं । इन एककों की सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है । [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए** संख्या एल टी 3874/72] ।

**Black-Marketing of Steel by Firms in Madhya Pradesh**

2533. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been instances during the last three years that firms or persons who were given quota of steel or iron, have not been manufacturing the items for which such quota was allotted to them and have sold it out on higher rates in the black market in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). There are occasional reports of leakages of allotted steel from the so called "actual users" to the open market. Misutilization of iron or steel for any purpose other than that for which it is allotted has now been made an offence which would attract the penal provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller have been set up to keep a watch on the proper utilization of iron and steel. Cases of misutilization of iron and steel are investigated by these Regional Offices and the help of the Central Bureau of Investigation is also taken, wherever necessary. No such case from Madhya Pradesh has been reported so far.

**विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों में कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता से अधिक संख्या**

2534. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों में भारतीय कर्मचारियों की संख्या आवश्यकता से अधिक पाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय योरुपीय देशों में हमारे दूतावासों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उचित सर्वेक्षण के बाद मितव्ययता करने के लिये कदम उठायेगी ?

**विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेंद्र पाल सिंह) :** (क) जी नहीं । कार्य की नई पद्धति अपनाने तथा कुछ खास-खास तरह के कामों को मुख्यालय तक सीमित कर देने के कारण ही कुछ मिशनों में कर्मचारी वर्ग में कमी करना संभव हो सका है ।

(ख) नई कार्य प्रणाली तथा कार्य की कतिपय मदों को मुख्यालय तक ही सीमित कर देने से यूरोप स्थित मिशनों में 51 भारत आस्थानी पद कम करना सम्भव हो जाएगा ।

(ग) अमले की आवश्यकता पर इस दृष्टि से पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है कि उसके कार्यभार और नई कार्यपद्धति के संदर्भ में उसकी दक्षता पर कोई असर न पड़े और बचत भी हो जाए तो बराबर चलती रहे ।

**Allotment of Steel for Multi-Storeyed Buildings in New Delhi**

2535. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the amount of steel supplied by the Hindustan Steel Limited for the construction of the following multi-storeyed buildings; Himalaya House, Hindustan Times Building, Mayur Bhavan, State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda Building, Chandralok, Indian Oil Building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The required information is not available as Hindustan Steel Ltd., do not maintain building-wise statistics of steel supply.

**Agents for Supply of Steel to Traders**

2536. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any agents in the District Headquarters and cities with a population of 10,000 or more for supply of steel;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria which is applied for the supply of steel to traders who placed their orders many years ago?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Most of the available production is now distributed directly to actual consumers and only a small percentage is despatched to trade. So far as Small Scale Industries are concerned, despatches are made by main Steel Producers to the Small Scale Industries Corporation who distribute the materials to actual users through their own depots. A certain percentage of the steel material received by the Main Producers stockyards is also earmarked for small scale industries. In view of this, it is not considered necessary to appoint any agents in District Headquarters etc., so far as the production of the Main Steel Producers is concerned. However, in distributing the material earmarked for trade by the Billet Re-rollers Committee, the list of traders is being made broad-based so as to ensure that at least one trader is recognised in each district.

(c) Despatches to traders are made from the steel plants on zonal basis in chronological order of booking of order by the producers.

**Black Marketing in Passports by Travel Agents**

2537. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that travel agents are charging high prices from the travellers for ready-made 'Passports'; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to check the black-marketing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Finance Implications of Minimum Bonus**

2538. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an estimate has been made about the amount that will be paid by the public and private sectors for implementing the decision of giving 8.33 per cent bonus; and

(b) if so, the total figures for the private and public sectors separately?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 has a very wide coverage. Moreover, some employers were already paying bonus higher than the minimum bonus of 4 per cent prior to the recent amendment of the Act. In the circumstances it is very difficult to make a correct estimate of the total additional bonus liability. However, in respect of central public sector undertakings, the estimate of additional bonus liability for the year 1971-72 works out to about Rs. 6.5 to 7 crores.

**Prices of Stainless Steel Utensils**

2540. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of stainless steel utensils is disproportionately higher than

the cost of the stainless steel plus the manufacturing cost;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the price per kilogram at which stainless steel is supplied to the manufacturers of the stainless utensils, per kilogram manufacturing cost and the price at which these utensils are sold in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The price of stainless steel in 22 SWG charged by MMTC was Rs. 35 per kilogram in 1970-71 and Rs. 28 per kilogram in 1971-72. The current wholesale selling price of stainless steel utensils is reported to be Rs. 53 per kilogram. Some of the main factors that account for the difference between the cost of stainless steel sheets and utensils are the wastage of material in manufacture and the cost of conversion. The cost of conversion includes overheads, other incidentials and profit. It has also been reported that the somewhat high cost of conversion is due to low utilisation of capacity.

**I.N.T.U.C. Proposal for 5-Day Week**

2541. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian National Trade Union Congress has made counter proposals of 5-day work week to the 7 day cumulative work week proposal of the Government;

(b) the net increase in production that this proposal will result in;

(c) the increase in job potential that this proposal will bring in; and

(d) whether the principle of seven day cumulative work week be also made applicable to Government and other establishments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (d). Government have seen the statement in the press made by the General Secretary of the I.N.T.U.C. that wherever possible a plant should be run on all seven days of the week, but with a five day week of 40 hours for workers, without reduction in their emoluments

Government have not yet worked out the precise details and implications of the scheme.

**Cultural Relations with South East Asian Countries**

2542. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken to strengthen cultural relations with South East Asian countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The Government of India has been continuing its measures to strengthen cultural relations with the countries of South-East Asia. Visits of professors, cultural troupes and scholars have been arranged with most of these countries during the current year. On the occasion of Sri Aurobindo's Birth Centenary in September 1972, Indian Missions presented works of Sri Aurobindo to various cultural organisations and arranged film shows and exhibitions. Books and musical instruments were also presented to appropriate local institutions. The programme of scholarships for students from these countries is also continuing. Negotiations are going on for concluding cultural agreements with Thailand and Malaysia.

**International Price of Steel vis-a-vis Price fixed by Joint Plant Committee**

2543. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) the present international price of steel and the price fixed by Joint Plant Committee;

(b) whether Government received representations from engineering goods exporters for a revision of the price; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A statement showing the Joint Plant Committee price and price in certain foreign countries is attached.

(b) and (c): A scheme has been in operation since April 18, 1972 under which imported steel is supplied to registered exporters to enable them to execute export orders at JPC price HSL price (where JPC price is not available + 2 per cent). Recently, however, the Engineering Export Promotion Council have made a suggestion to the Ministry of Foreign Trade that steel should be made available to registered exporters at JPC price or internationa price whichever is lower. The proposal is under examination.

STATEMENT

*Steel prices prevailing in various countries during September* 1972

(Rs. per Metric Tonne)

| S. No. | Product | JPC Price | India Ex-works price | E.C.M.** | U.S.A. | Japan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Pig Iron-Basic | 410 | 321 | 501 | 586 | .. |
| 2. | Pig Iron-Foundry | 490 | 401 | 577 | 590 | .. |
| 3. | Billets | 1,014 | 579 | 528 | 1,039 | .. |
| 4. | Blooms & Slabs | 820 | 479 | .. | 1,039 | .. |
| 5. | Bars & Rods | 1,061 | 720 | 845 | 1,392 | .. |
| 6. | Reinforcing Bars-plain | 1,061 | 720 | 769 | 981 | 750 |
| 7. | Wire Rods | 1,081 | 740 | 958 | 1,463 | .. |
| 8. | Angles-Medium | 1,025 | 684 | .. | 1,346 | 202 |
| 9. | Angles—Small | 1,025 | 684 | .. | 1,346 | 802 |
| 10. | Tees | 1,025 | 684 | .. | 1,346 | .. |
| 11. | Channels-Heavy | 1,025 | 684 | .. | 1,346 | 1,063 |
| 12. | Channels—Light | 1,025 | 684 | 958 | 1,346 | 833 |
| 13. | Beams/Joists | 1,146 | 804 | 867 | 1,346 | .. |
| 14. | Beams/Joists-Wide Flange | 1,146 | 804 | 1,011 | 1,346 | .. |
| 15. | Heavy Rails | 810 | 714 | .. | 997 | .. |
| 16. | Light Rails | 915 | 819 | .. | 997 | .. |
| 17. | M.S. Plates | 1,220 | 859 | 897 | 1,355 | 969 |
| 18. | Chequered Plate | 1,230 | 869 | 920 | .. | 979 |
| 19. | H.R. Sheets | 1,343 | 904 | 805 | 1,155 | 771 |
| 20. | H.R. Strips/Coils | 1,268 | 829 | 875 | 1,355 | .. |
| 21. | C.R. Sheets | 1,909 | 1,320 | 1,078 | 1,675 | 969 |
| 22. | C.R. Sheets/Coils | 1,859 | 1,270 | .. | 1,828 | .. |
| 23. | Skelp | 1,350 | 765 | 913 | .. | .. |
| 24. | Galvanised Sheets | 2,175 | 1,444 | 1,440 | 1,749 | .. |

**E.C.M. Steel prices are "export prices".

**Allotment of Steel to States for Small Scale Industries**

2544. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel allocated to the different State Directorates of Industries or State Corporations in the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 for supply to the Small-Scale Industries;

(b) the percentage of allocation out of total production of steel to organised sector and small scale sector; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the discrimination in quantity and price of steel made available to the small-scale sector.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Quantities of steel allocated to different State Directors of Industries and State Small Scale Industries Corporations during October, 1970 to September, 1971 are 84,373 tonnes and 1,00,182 tonnes respectively. Information for the period October, 1971 to September, 1972 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Percentages of allocation to State Directors of Industries and State Small Scale Industries Corporations on total allocations for the period October 70 to September 71 are 5.20 per cent and 6.25 per cent respectively. As against this 11.45 per cent, the S. P. C. allocation to D.G. T.D. Units came to 6.82 per cent. Information for the period Oct. 71 to Sept. 72 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) So far as allotment is concerned, it is not correct that there has been any discrimination. As regards prices, supplies of steel to the Small Scale Sector are now made through the various State Small Scale Industries Corporations, who charge some service charges and include the same in the prices of steel materials released by these Corporations. This resulted in the price for such units being a little higher than for those getting steel direct from the Steel Plants. Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to this. The question of supplying steel materials to the small scale sector at the same rates, as applicable to the despatches made from the Steel Plants direct, is receiving the attention of Government.

**Compensation to Immigrants from East Pakistan before 1965**

2545. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people immigrated from East Pakistan before 1965 Indo-Pak War did not get any compensation for their properties left by them in East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a decision by Government in these cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Under Nehru-Liaqat Agreement of 1950 such immigrants retained their rights of ownership in the immovable properties left behind by them. They were therefore, not entitled to receive any compensation on that account.

However, such properties belonging to Indian nationals were declared 'Enemy Property' and seized by Pakistan Government during and after the 1965 conflict. In order to give some relief to such Indian nationals, the Government of India, in March 1971, announced their decision to give them *ad hoc* interim relief in the form of *ex-gratia* grants from the Consolidated Fund of India at the rate of 25 per cent of the value of verified claims, restricted to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs in each case. If in any case this limit exceeds it may be decided on merit. Such payments will be taken into account and adjusted when the properties of the Indian nationals are restored to them or when any amount becomes payable to them on that account. Some payments of *ad hoc* interim relief under this decision have already been made.

**Indigenous Production of Sophisticated Items of Machinery and Equipment for War Ships**

2546. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous production of the special type of warships has brought India nearest to self-sufficiency in naval arms and equipment;

(b) whether a start had been made in the indigenous manufacture of sophisticated item of machinery and equipment; and

(c) if so, how long the country will have to wait to achieve cent-percent indigenous production for our ship-building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The major activity in the field of indigenous production of warships at present relates to the construction of Leander Class Frigates. However, indigenous construction of other types of navel vessels is also proposed to be progressively taken up. The Leander Class Frigates are sophisticated warships with anti-submarine and anti-aircraft capabilities and fitted with the latest types of equipment and weaponry and their indigenous construction does mark a major step towards self-sufficiency in naval arms and equipment.

A number of items of sophisticated machinery and equipment, including the Main Boilers, Main Turbines, Main Gearing, etc., have been successfully manufactured in the country for fitment in these Frigates. In addition, indigenous production of sophisticated radar and fire control equipment for fitment on these frigates has commenced and considerable progress has also been achieved for the manufacture of auxiliary and electrical machinery.

While the progress towards indigenisation is expected to further improve in the coming years,, cent per-cent indigenisation may be difficult of achievement in view of the changing requirements of weaponry and equipment due to advances in technology and also because in the case of some of the items, indigenisation may not prove to be economical due to very limited requirements.

**Higher Cost for Calem, Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram Steel Plants**

2547. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of Salem, Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram Steel Plants is much higher than originally estimated;

(b) if so, the increase in cost in respect of each plant; and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (c). Detailed estimates of cost for the Salem, Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram steel plants were made for the first time by the Consultants in their techno-economic feasibility reports prepared in 1971-72. An investment decision has already been taken by Government on the Salem steel plant, on the basis of the estimate of cost prepared by the Consultants According to them, the capital outlay involved would be about Rs 340 crores on the Salem Steel Project and they have forecast a marginal profit of Rs. 30 lakhs at 90 per cent capacity utilization.

Investment decisions on the Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel Plants have yet to be taken. The Consultants for these two plants have pointed out that there would be substantial annual losses on the investments involved of over Rs. 750 crores on each of the plants and Government had, therefore, set up a Study Group to examine the scope for reduction of both the capital and operating costs in respect of these two plants.

The Study Group has, in its report, submitted to Government in October, 1972,

recommended that larger blast furnaces than those proposed by the Consultants in their Feasibility Reports may be installed so as to obtain economies of scale.

The report of the Study Group is under examination and a decision is expected to be taken shortly on the capacity, product mix capital and operating costs, etc., of these plants.

**Dolomite crushing Plant lying Idle in Durgapur Steel Plant**

2548. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Durgapur Steel Plant, a dolomite crushing plant worth Rs 16 lakhs installed in 1967 remains unmanned till today;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have made any investigation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Full details regarding the non-utilisation of the dolomite crushing plant are being collected. The information asked for will be laid on the Table of the House

**Mineral deposits in Bihar**

2549. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Bihar in the total mineral output of the country;

(b) whether there is possibility of finding new mineral deposits in the State;

(c) whether any effort has been made by the Geological Survey of India to find out new deposits; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The share of Bihar in India's value of mineral production during the last three years is as under:—

| Year | Value of mineral production in Rs. crores. | |
|---|---|---|
| | All India total | Bihar |
| 1969 | 466.3 | 141.9 |
| 1970 | 485.7 | 143 1 |
| 1971* | 445.2 | 128.4 |

(b) to (d). The Geological Survey of India during 1971-72, carried out investigations for bauxite in Ranchi district, for Graphite in Palamau district and for Gold in Singbhum district of Bihar.

As a result of intensified mineral exploration carried out by the Geological Survey of India during last ten years, 98 million tonnes of Copper Ore in Singbhum district, 40 million tonnes of bauxite in Ranchi and Palamau districts, 0.47 million tonnes of Chromite in Singbhum district, 5.11 million tonnes of Glass Sand in Singhbhum district, sizeable reserves of flux and cement grade limestone in Shahbad, Hazaribagh and Palamau districts, 21 million tonnes of Pyrite in Shahabad district and large reserve of coal estimated. Besides mineral exploration a total area of 95500 sq. km. area out of 172022 sq. km. area of the State have been covered by systematic Geological mapping so far. Geological and mineral map of Bihar has also been published.

**Decline in production of Coal in West Bengal**

2550. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of coal in West Bengal has declined by more than three million tonnes in the last two years;

*The value figures are exclusive of minor minerals.

(b) if so, the reasons for the decline in production; and

(c) the steps taken to step up coal production in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for the decline in coal production in West Bengal have been as follows:

(i) Shortage of rail transport;

(ii) Deterioration in law and order situation in West Bengal;

(iii) Problems of industrial relations in certain mines;

(iv) Shortage of power supply hampering the working of the railways as well as the collieries.

(c) As a result of the efforts made by the State and the Central Governments, there has been a substantial improvement in the law and order situation and industrial relations in the State. Every effort is being made to increase the supply of wagons for coal movement and for this purpose, a continuous liaison is being maintained with the Railways On 18th May, 1972, the Government of West Bengal also appointed a high powered committee on which the Coal Controller, the Railways and the members of different Chambers of Commerce are also represented. The Committee meets fortnightly to find out ways and means to improve rail transport of coal in West Bengal.

**Reorganisation of Nationalised Coking Coal Mines to increase production**

2551. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan for the reorganisation and reconstruction of the nationalised coking coal mines with a view to step up production;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Bharat Coking Coal Limited have concluded an agreement with M/s. Kopex, a Polish firm to render expertise and service to Bharat Coking Coal and collaborate in the preparation of a feasibility report for the reconstruction of the nationalised coking coal mines. Preliminary studies in this regard are in progress.

(b) and (c). Information in regard to main features and estimated cost thereof will become available after the feasibility report is prepared.

**Prices of Steel**

2552. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) whether the price of steel in the open market has shown a downward trend in India now;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is attached.

(c) The availability was short of the demand in respect of several categories of steel till recently. The steps taken to meet this situation include efforts to increase indigenous production by technological improvements, better industrial relations, improved maintenance, etc., a fairly liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply; regulation of exports, streamlining of the distribution system; prevention of misuse of allocation of steel; release of a substantial quantity of rerollable material, which had been held up by Court injunctions and encouragement for the setting up

of electric furnaces Presumably due to cumulative effect of these measures, open market prices of several categories of steel such as joists, channels, angles, etc., have shown a downward trend in the open market.

*Statement*

(Rs. per tonne)

| | July 72 | Aug. 72 | Sept. 72 | Oct. 72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A BARS & RODS (OFFGRADE 12 MM) | | | | |
| Delhi | 1763 | 1850 | 1725 | 1650 |
| Bombay | 1775 | 1750 | 1725 | 1620 |
| Calcutta | 1675 | 1650 | 1638 | 1650 |
| B JOISTS (OFFGRADE 150x75 MM) | | | | |
| Delhi | 3100 | 3150 | 2850 | 2300 |
| Bombay | 2700 | 2725 | 2650 | 2400 |
| Calcutta | 2825 | 2750 | 2500 | 2400 |
| C CHANNELS (OGx50MM) | | | | |
| Delhi | 2400 | 2475 | 2475 | 1700 |
| Bombay | 2500 | 2075 | 1850 | 1600 |
| Calcutta | 2650 | [illegible] | 2000 | 1600 |
| D. ANGLES (50x50MM) | | | | |
| Delhi | 1825 | 1788 | 1738 | 1700 |
| Bombay | 1900 | 1900 | 1850 | 1900 |
| Calcutta | 1800 | 1800 | 1825 | 1850 |
| E PLATES (OFFGRADE 6MM) | | | | |
| Delhi | 2175 | 2125 | 2000 | 2100 |
| Bombay | 2100 | 2100 | 2200 | 2200 |
| Calcutta | 1950 | 1975 | 2000 | 2000 |
| F. H.R. SHEETS (UNTESTED 10-14G) | | | | |
| Delhi | 2000 | 2000 | 1900 | 2000 |
| Bombay | 1950 | 2000 | 2050 | 2000 |
| Calcutta | 1950 | 1900 | 1875 | 1850 |
| G. G.R. SHEETS (UNTESTED 20G) | | | | |
| Delhi | 2350 | 2313 | 2188 | 2100 |
| Bombay | 2225 | 2200 | 2300 | 2250 |
| Calcutta | 2325 | 2275 | 2150 | 2200 |
| H. G.P. SHEETS (24G) | | | | |
| Delhi | 3575 | 3550 | 3350 | 3600 |
| Bombay | 3200 | 3400 | 3450 | 3500 |
| Calcutta | 3275 | 3150 | 3000 | 3100 |

**Workers participation in Management**

2553. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
DR GOVIND DAS
RICHHARIYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the scheme to take representatives of workers in the management of public sector industrial undertakings has been implemented; and

(b) if so, in how many undertakings labour representatives have been taken on the board of Directors?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b) Government have decided to introduce a scheme for the appointment of workers' representatives on the Board of management of a few public sector undertakings on a trial basis In the first instance, it has been decided to implement the scheme in the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri

**Comprehensive Labour Laws for Agricultural Labourers**

2555. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Labour Laws existing in the country are not applicable to the Agricultural Labour; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to enact a comprehensive legislation for the benefit of Agricultural labourers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Trade Unions Act, 1926 are applicable to agricultural labour. The agricultural establishments are not excluded from the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. Agricultural farms run on commercial lines are also covered under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. There is no proposal to enact a comprehensive legislation for the benefit of agricultural labourers at present, however, a number of ameliorative measures suggested by the National Commission on Labour have been commended for action to State Governments and other authorities concerned.

**Revision of Minimum Wages of Agricultural Labourers**

2556. SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether the Centre has taken any steps to see that the minimum wages of agricultural labour are revised suitably?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Central Government has notified on 25th August, 1972 draft proposals for the revision of minimum wages in respect of employment in agriculture, in so far as it falls in the Central sphere Three months have been given for the receipt of comments on the proposals

**Development of Ship building for growth of Navy**

2557. SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of Navy largely depends on the growth of ship building industry in the country; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been drawn up to develop the ship building industry in the country with special emphasis for the building of ships required for the Navy?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes Sir. The growth of the ship-building industry in the country would contribute to naval development

(b) Our ship-building yards are already building war ships and other naval vessels of various types. This capacity is being progressively increased.

**Visit by Foreign Minister of South Korea**

2558. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of South Korea paid a visit to India in August, 1972;

(b) the topics discussed during his meeting with the Prime Minister; and

(c) whether any agreement with regard to the development of trade and other matters between the two countries has been reached; if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The topics discussed concerned matters of bilateral interest. The South Korean Foreign Minister also explained the situation on the Korean peninsula.

(c) Trade between the two countries is conducted under the framework of an exchange of letters effected in 1964. This arrangement continues to be in force. Attempts are also being made on both sides to increase the volume of trade.

**Appointments of Chairman and General Managers of Steel Plants**

2559. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the General Managers and Chairmen each of Durgapur, Bhilai, Bokaro and Rourkela Steel Plants and their experience and qualification for managing Steel Plants of such magnitude;

(b) whether Government of H.S.L. have laid down any minimum qualification and experience which a person must possess before he is appointed as Manager or Chairman of big steel plants; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The names, qualifications and experience of the present General Managers of the Steel Plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur and of the Chairman and Managing Director of Bokaro Steel Limited are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c). No specific qualifications and experience as such have been prescribed by Government or by Hindustan Steel Limited for the appointment of a Chairman of Steel Company or of a General Manager of a Steel Plant. It is, however, the policy of Government that the incumbents of such posts should be men of proven ability in the fields of industrial, commercial and financial management. Appointments to such top posts in public sector undertakings are generally made out of panels of suitable persons drawn from various sources. These panels are drawn up by an Empanelment Selection Board specially constituted by the Government in this behalf.

*Statement*

*Names of the General Managers and Chairmen of Durgapur, Bhilai, Bokaro and Rourkela Steal Plants with their qualifications and experience*

| Sl. No. | Name and designation of Chairman/General Manager of Steel Plant | Qualifications | Experience |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Shri P R. Ahuja, General Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant | Diploma in Mechanical Engineering | Joined Bhilai Steel Plant as Asstt. Engineer in July, 1956. Since then, has worked in various capacities, both on the construction and the operational side including those of Chief Supdt. (Rolling Mills), Asstt. General Supdt. and Genl. Supdt. in the same Plant. Appointed General Manager in October, 1971. |

| Sl. No. | Name and Designation of Chairman/General Manager of Steel Plant | Qualifications | Experience |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Dr. P. L. Agrawal, General Manager, Rourkela Steel Plant. | B.Sc. (Metallurgy), Ph.D. (Sheffield) | Joined Rourkela Steel Plant as Asstt. Chief Fuel Engineer in January, 1961. Has worked in various capacities, including those of Chief Supdt. and Asstt. General Supdt. in the same Plant till August, 1969. Worked as General Supdt., Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plant before taking over as General Manager in October, 1971. |
| 3 | Shri Bagaram Tulpule, General Manager, Durgapur Steel Plant. | B.E. (Electrical) | He is an eminent Trade Union Leader. Has also served in various capacities such as Chairman of Study Group on Productivity and Incentives of the National Commission of Labour as also on Study Group on Construction Industry. Assessor for Industrial Tribunals; Member, Committee on Automation; Chairman, National Safety Council. |
| 4 | Shri M. Sondhi, Chairman & Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Ltd. | M.A., B.Sc. (Hons.) Engg. (London), DLC (Hons.) (Longhborough) (Automobile Engineering) AMIME (London) Officer of the Industrial Management Pool. | Asstt. Works Manager, Rifle Factory, Ishapur. Principal Scientific Officer, Ministry of Defence. General Manager, Heavy Vehicles Project, Avadi Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Limited. |

**Time schedule of Commissioning of Second, Third and Fourth Blast Furnace of Bokaro**

2560. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the scheduled dates for completion and commissioning of the second, third and fourth blast furnaces in the First Stage of Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) the progress so far made to complete the second, third and fourth blast furnaces; and

(c) the total amount which has so far been spent on the completion and commissioning of first blast furnace and the total output of the furnace made after it was commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Construction of only three blast furnaces is envisaged in the first stage of Bokaro Steel Plant. The first blast furnace was commissioned on the 3rd October, 1972, while the second and third furnaces are scheduled to be commissioned by December, 1973 and March, 1974, respectively.

(b) Civil works on the second blast furnace are nearing completion and structural and equipment erection are progressing. For the third blast furnace, main foundations and allied units have been laid, and other civil works are in advanced stage of completion.

(c) Total capital expenditure on the various units of the first blast furnace complex is estimated at Rs. 146 crores Total production of hot metal from the first blast furnace till the 23rd November, 1972, has been 57,140 tonnes

**Consultancy for Bokaro Steel Plant**

2561. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the principal consultants of the Bokaro Steel Limited who have been entrusted with work of preparing scheme for expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to make a profitability at 1 million tonne stage, and

(b) the total amount of consultancy fee having been paid to the Indian Consultants by Bokaro Steel Limited so far along with a detailed break-up thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited are the Principal Consultants for the expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant from 1 7 MT to 4 MT

(b) The total consultancy fees paid by Bokaro Steel Limited so far to the Indian Consultants are indicated below

1. *Messrs Dastur & Co.*

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) For Stage I | Rs. 18 094 million |
| (ii) For Stage II | Rs. 8 o million |

2. *Central Engineering & Design Bureau*
For Stage II Rs. 30 million

**Profitability Estimates for Stage-I of Bokaro Steel Plant**

2562. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any profitability estimates for Stage-I of Bokaro Plant have been worked out; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) As indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1440 answered on the 23rd November, 1972, Bokaro Steel Plant is likely to incur losses in the first stage It is difficult to work out the loss in precise terms at this stage

**Houses for War Widows**

2563. DR KARNI SINGH
SHRI B K DAS CHOWDHURY

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of war widows who do not have a house of their own,

(b) whether Government have any scheme to provide them with a house if so, the total number of houses proposed to be constructed,

(c) the time by which they will be made available to the widows; and

(d) the criteria laid down for the allotment of the houses?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM). (a) to (d) The total number of war widows of 1971 conflict is 2,305 The allotment of accommodation/residential plots is part of the facilities to be extended by State Governments It is intended that such allotments would be made keeping in view both the needs of individual cases and the general desirability of providing accommodation in environment familiar and convenient to the families concerned. The position at present in regard to various States is given below:—

**Andhra Pradesh**

The State Government have agreed that war widows would be given suitable accommodation free.

**Assam**

Under consideration of the State Government.

**Bihar**

A housing fund with Rs. 12.5 lakhs has been established by the State Government for financing the construction of accommodation for families of those killed in operations at places chosen by these families. In addition 270 houses have been reserved in Patna for them.

**Delhi**

The Delhi Development Authority are allotting house plots to war widows at a subsidised price. Flats under the middle and low income group schemes are also being allotted at subsidised rates/subsidised rents.

**Gujarat**

The State Government has agreed to provide suitable accommodation to war widows.

**Haryana**

The State is considering the request of the Special Organisation to gift a house to each war widow.

**Himachal Pradesh**

The question of gifting a house to each widow has been taken up with the State Government.

**Jammu and Kashmir**

Gifting of a homestead to each war widow is under consideration of the State Government.

**Kerala**

The Kerala Government has agreed that a homestead to each war widow will be gifted free provided she does not already possess a house. Those who desire to improve their existing homestead are entitled to a sum of Rs. 5,000 from the State Government

**Madhya Pradesh**

The State Government have decided to construct small houses for the widows of JCOs and ORs at places preferred by them at a cost of Rs. 10,000 and for officers at a cost of Rs. 15,000 each. The survey of the locations have been completed.

**Maharashtra**

Under consideration of the State Government residential plots of 200 sq. metres are being granted to families of servicemen killed in action if they so desire.

**Mysore**

Each war widow is being gifted a house in locations of their choice by the State Government.

**Manipur**

Families of those killed in action who are landless will be allotted homestead land by the State Government Allotment of suitable accommodation is under consideration.

**Nagaland**

A sum of Rs 15,000 for officers and Rs 10,000 for JCOs/ORs is being given as cash grant for construction of houses to families and direct dependents of those killed in action by the State

**Orissa**

The question of gifting suitable accommodation is under consideration

**Punjab**

A scheme for construction and gifting of accommodation to each war widow is under consideration of the State Government Provision has also been made for the allotment of Improvement Trust houses on a no-profit no loss basis

**Rajasthan**

Under discussion with State Government.

**Tamil Nadu**

The State Government is examining the question of gifting a house to each war widow. The matter is under discussion with them.

**Uttar Pradesh**

U.P. Government have drawn up a programme to build accommodation at a total cost of Rs 42 lakhs. According to U P Government the entire programme is expected to be completed by December, 1973.

**West Bengal**

The State Government in discussion have agreed to examine the question for provision of suitable accommodation free to widows of JCOs and ORs and on hire purchase basis to widows of officers.

**Tripura**

Orders have already been given to the PWD to construct accommodation for war widows by the State Government.

**Mizoram**

State Government have agreed in principle to spend Rs. 3,500 per house for the families of those killed in 1971 conflict

**Meghalaya**

Under consideration of State Government.

**Arunachal**

Under consideration of State Government.

2 State governments have been requested to expedite action.

**Impact of Holding Company on Production in Steel Plants**

2564. SHRI FATEHSINGH RAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of Holding Company for Steel is likely to have any salutary effect on the capacity utilisation and the quantum of losses suffered by the public sector steel plants; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The optimum utilisation of the installed capacity of the public sector steel plants and their efficient operations and profit are basically the functions of the management namely Hindustan Steel Limited which would now become a subsidiary of the Holding Company. The setting up of the Holding Company for Steel should help considerably in these directions through effecting supervision and coordination and the provision of specialised advisory services. Further, the Holding Company for Steel will have under its span of control several other sectors which are intimately connected with the Steel Industry in the role of major suppliers of inputs needed by the Industry such as coking coal, iron ore and manganese. This should enable the Holding Company to achieve economies of vertical integration and achieve more optimal coordination in the development of input industries.

**Loss in Neyveli Lignite Corporation**

2565. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation so far;

(b) whether this Corporation sustained a heavy loss during 1971-72; and

(c) if so, the reaons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Total amount invested in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation as on 31-10-1972 was as follows:—

| | Rs. in crores |
|---|---|
| Equity | 80.00 |
| Loan | 102.78 |

(b) The Corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 13.32 crores (provisional) in 1971-72.

(c) The Neyveli Lignite Corporation has been sustaining losses mainly due to technological difficulties in mining lignite resulting in the low production of lights which has een insufficient for the operation of the Power and the B&C Plants at the optimum levels and also owing to the low production of urea as a result of design, process and operational difficulties in the Fertilizer Plant

**Representation from Workers of Ore Handling Plant at Visakhapatnam Port Trust affected with Diseases**

2567. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some workers of Ore Handling Plant in Visakhapatnam Port Trust were affected with Tuberculosis, chest pain and pleurisy due to the uncontrollable iron ore dust at the Plant;

(b) whether Government have received any representation about this; and

(c) if so, the action taken on the representations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) During periodical medical examination, only four workers of Ore Handling Plant at Visakhapatnam Port had been found suffering from Tuberculosis. But this was not due to iron ore dust at the Plant, as the medical examination indicated that they had contacted the disease prior to their appointment in the Visakhapatnam Port. No cases of chest pain and pleurisy due to iron ore dust were detected.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Treatment was given to four workers and the symptoms of Tuberculosis were relieved. Exhaustive protective measures have been taken by the Visakhapatnam Port Trust to safeguard the health of the workers.

**Lignite Deposits in Kutch**

2568. DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge deposits of lignite are found in Kutch district of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the plans with Government for utilisation of these deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India and the State Government of Gujarat, a total reserve of about 204 million tonnes of lignite with a variable overburden ratio has been estimated from seven deposits in Jimarsar, Matanolafri, Julurai, Vaghapadar, Pnandhro, Akrimota, Dhedadi and Mandvi of Kutch district, Gujarat.

(b) The State Government of Gujarat have entrusted the exploitation of the Kutch Lignite to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation, which is a State enterprise. A techno-economic feasibility report on the use of lignite, submitted by the Central Research Institute, Jealgora, in September, 1972, is presently under study and evaluation by the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation.

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Staff in Geological Survey of India**

2569. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the staff strength Class-wise in the Geological Survey of India, as on the 1st April, 1972 and the number of employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the reasons for not maintaining the required percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees; and

(c) whether specific concessions are given to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes at the time of recruitment and whether these concessions are adequate in view of the shortfall in the number of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A statement giving the information is enclosed

(b) Shortfall in respect of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes is due to non-availability of suitable candidates. Inspite of best efforts, the Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates for the posts requiring technical and scientific qualifications are

not available Efforts will continue to be made to recruit Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates by carrying forward the reserv ation, whenever required according to the standing Government instructions on the subject

(c) Yes, Sir

STATEMENT

| Sl No | Category of Post | Strength as on 1st April 1972 | No of Sch Castes I | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sch Castes | Sch Tribes |
| 1 | Class I | 1015 | 29 | NIL |
| 2 | Class II | 620 | 10 | 3 |
| 3 | Class III | 4935 | 109 | 77 |
| 4 | Class IV | 2195 | 488 | 83 |

**Sale of Ferro Silicon by Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited**

2571 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limit ed sell ferro silicon from their factory at Thiruvelly in Koraput in Orissa,

(b) if so, the market rate per tonne of ferro silicon,

(c) whether Government are aware that this Company sells ferro sybon through a sales agency belonging to the relatives of the Managing Director of this com pany, and

(d) if so, the rate per tonne at which the Company is selling this product to this sale agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

**Exploitation of Mineral Deposits located by G S I. in Rajasthan**

2572 SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has located proved mineral deposits worth over Rs 8,000 crores in Rajasthan,

(b) if so, whether these mineral dis coveries have added a new dimension to the prospects of Industrialisation of the State

(c) whether the exploitation of these minerals is going on satisfactorily at present, if not, the reasons thereof, and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for optimum exploitation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India in recent years, deposits of copper, lead, zinc, pyrite-pyrrhotite (Sulphur) Phosphorite, gypsum and limestone worth about

Rs. 8,000 crores have been proved in Rajasthan, which will go a long way towards accelerating the pace of industrialisation in the State

(c) and (d). Smaller deposits are generally developed by the State Government either through their own resources or by private parties. Major economic deposits where large investment is involved, are taken up by the Central Government for exploitation. So far Government have undertaken the exploitation of copper, phosphorite and lead-zinc deposits in the State. The copper deposits at Khetri and Kolihan are being exploited by Hindustan Copper Limited The investigation of the Maton Rock-phosphate deposits of Udaipur district has been completed and the deposit handed over to the Hindustan Zinc Limited for exploitation. The Hindustan Zinc Limited has plans to increase the production of lead zinc mines at Balaria (Zawar mine) The multimetal deposit near Rajpura-Dariba has also been taken over by the Hindustan Zinc Limited for exploitation The Saladipura pyrite deposit of Sikar district has been given to the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited for exploitation

**S.C. and S.T. Candidates registered with Employment Exchanges in Delhi**

2573 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR. Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi and New Delhi, who got their names registered in the Employment Exchange in the years 1970 to September, 1972;

(b) the number of candidates out of them who were issued calls against the vacancies sponsored by the various Government and private sources and how many of them got employment; and

(c) the reasons for the slow progress?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR). (a) and (b) Available information is given in the attached statement

(c) The growth in employment opportunities has not been commensurate with the increase in the number of job-seekers

STATEMENT

| Period | Number of registrations effected during the period | | Number of submissions made during the period* | | Number of placements effected during the period** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Scheduled Caste | Scheduled Tribe | Scheduled Caste | Scheduled Tribe | Scheduled Caste | Scheduled Tribe |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1970 | 16,191 | 483 | 16,849 | 2,251 | 1,410 | 87 |
| 1971 | 16,292 | 577 | 18,627 | 2,984 | 1,047 | 147 |
| 1972 (@) (January—June). | 9040 | 283 | 8,481 | 1,303 | 446 | 63 |
| TOTAL | 41,523 | 1,343 | 43,957 | 6,538 | 2,903 | 297 |

*Also includes candidates who may have been submitted more than once.

** The number of candidates placed in employment during the period 1970 to 1972 (January—June) may not necessarily relate to those registered during this period for whom separate information is not available.

@ The data relating to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe job-seekers are collected at half-yearly intervals ending June and December each year.

**Production of Urea and Power at Neyveli Lignite Corporation**

2574. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Urea and power at Neyveli Lignite Corporation have declined considerably;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the main reasons for this reduction and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). There has been a reduction in the generation of power and production of urea at Neyveli. The table below gives the targets set and the actual production achieved during the last four years:—

| Year | Power (MU) | | Urea (Tonnes) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Target | Actual | Target | Actual |
| 1969-70 . . . . . | 2,400 | 2,242 | 1,00,000 | 88,166 |
| 1970-71 . . . . . | 1,880 | 1,801 | 75,000 | 68,588 |
| 1971-72 . . . . . | 2,115 | 2,168 | 50,800 | 43,679 |
| 1972-73 . . . . . | 1,920 | 1,031 (From April to Oct. 72) | 90,000 | 27,109 (From April to Oct. 72) |

(c) **Power:**—The reduction in the generation of power is due to the inadequate supply of lignite from the mine. Following steps are being taken to improve the production of lignite in the light of the recommendations made by the Experts' Committee in March, 1972, which was set up to find out the causes and cures for the unsatisfactory performance of the lignite mine:—

(i) The Corporation is procuring certain additional mining and ancillary equipment with the commissioning of which it is expected that the Corporation will be able to achieve a production level of 4.5 m t. per annum from 1974-75 onwards.

(ii) A detailed Project Report is being prepared to step up the production of lignite further to 6 to 6 5 m.t. per annum

(iii) Forward preparation of ground is being intensified by increased blasting to improve the overburden output from mines.

(iv) The mines are being reorganised with a view to achieving better utilisation of mining equipment and reduction in the level of expenditure.

(v) Steps are being taken to implement the schedules for maintenance of equipment including a programme of preventive manitenance.

Apart from the steps mentioned above, the Government also appointed a Technical Committee to examine the feasibility of converting some of the idle units of the Neyveli Power Station either coal or oil firing This Committee has submitted its report only recently which is at present being examined by the Government.

**Urea:**

The shortfall in the production of urea is due to design technological operational and maintenance problems. The fertiliser plant is currently undergoing major repairs, modifications and improvements. About 55 per cent. of the works have been completed and the rest are expected to be completed within a year. It is hoped that an output upto 80-85 per cent of the rated capacity will be achieved when these repairs/modifications are completed.

**Transfer of Road from Umerkote to Raigarh lying in Dandakaranya Project to Orissa**

2575. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the road from Umerkote to Raigharh has been transferred to Orissa Government though it lies within Dandakaranya Project;

(b) whether the authorities desire to take it back for maintenance; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). According to the existing policy, the roads, after construction/improvement by the Dandakaranya Development Authority, are handed over to the respective State Governments

The road from Umerkote to Raigarh is a part of the Papadahandi-Likma Road, which was taken over from the Orissa Government for improvement in 1959. The Umerkote-Likma portion improved at a cost of Rs. 8.03 lakhs, has been transferred to the Orissa Government in June, 1969.

As the improvement had been completed and the road has already been transferred and maintenance now is the responsibility of the State Government, the Dandakaranwa authorities do not desire to take the road back, for maintenance.

**Families gone back to Bangladesh from Dandakaranya Project**

2576. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some families settled in Dandakaranya Project went back to Bangladesh this year;

(b) if so, the number of such families, and

(c) the manner in which the land and houses left by them in the project area are being utilized?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Dandakaranya Project Administration, 3,328 families had left the rehabilitation sites and villages during the period 16th December, 1971 to 30th September, 1972. These families left the Project on their own and presumably have gone towards Bangladesh.

(c) About 30 families who came back subsequently have been given back their lands and houses. The vacant lands and houses of the remaining families are being utilised for the rehabilitation of other erstwhile East Pakistan families awating rehabhtation

**Settlement of Adivasi Families on Land reclaimed by Dandakaranya Authorities.**

2577. SHRI K PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money deposited with Orissa and Madhya Pradesh Governments for the settlement of Adivasi families on the 25 per cent of land reclaimed by the Dandakaranya authorities.

(b) the total number of local tribal families settled in each State and the area thereof; and

(c) the toal amount spent for settlement of each family?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a). Upto May, 1972, Rs 42.18 lakhs were reimbursed to Government to Orissa. Upto June, 1972, Government of Madhya Pradesh were advanced an amount of Rs. 16 32 lakhs out of which Rs. 5 14 lakhs was refunded by the State Government as unutilised balance.

| Number of families | | Reclaimed area dereleased by Dandakaranya Development Authority | Area distributed by Government |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa . . . . | 2,342 | 17,371 acres | 13,914 acres |
| Madhya Pradesh . . | 858 | 9,322 acres | 7,550 acres |

Besides, 207 tribal families have been resettled in Madhya Pradesh by the Dandakaranya Development Authority through its own agencies and the area allotted to them is 817 acres.

(c) Where the tribal families are settled by the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, the Dandakaranya Development Authority pay Rs. 2,850/- as an outright grant, for resettlement of each tribal family, to the State Governments. The average per family expenditure is almost the same in cases where the families are settled directly by the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

Besides, the Dandakaranya Project also spend about Rs. 2,800 for reclamation and development of land allotted to each tribal family.

The tribals also take advantage of the area development programme, like construction of roads, irrigation dams etc. They also share, with the displaced person settlers, the amenities created by the Authority in fields like animal husbandry, health, education etc.

**Shifting of the Aluminium Factory proposed to be set up at Jeypore**

2578. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aluminium factory proposed to be set up at Jeypore by the Aluminium Corporation, Calcutta is likely to shift to some other place; and

(b) if so, the the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Bulldozers lying idle at Dandakaranya Headquarters**

2579. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are number of bulldozers lying idle at the Dandakaranya headquarters;

(b) whether they can be utilised through hire purchases for the improvement of lands by others; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to utilise them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a). No, Sir.

All the Bull-Dozers in working order are being full utilised.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Ills Afflicting Durgapur Steel Plant**

2580. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assesment of the ills afflicting the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). The problems of the Durgapur Steel Plants have been and are under continuous scrutiny

(b). The problems are continued adverse industrial relations unsatisfactory condition of Coke ovens and oven equipment; shortage of gas equipment troubles and, more recently, DVC powers restrictions

(c). All possible efforts are being made to improve the production by taking a number of measures like repairs to Coke Over, use of alternative/auxiliary fuels to supplement Coke Oven gas availability, use of oxygen lancing in open hearth furnaces to the extent possible, improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials. In the area of industrial relations, a three-tier joint consultative machinery has been set up for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and for enlisting the cooperation of workers in maximising production

**Meeting of Non-Aligned Nations**

2581. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARAM: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the United Arab Republic (Egypt) has proposed for a meeting of non-aligned nations;

(b) whether an invitation has been received by the Prime Minister of India in this regard; and

(c) the venue of the meeting of the non-aligned nations and the subject to be discussed at the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). A summit meeting of non-aligned countries is to be held in Algiers next year before the 28th U.N. General Assembly. A preparatory meeting at official level is also scheduld to be held in Kabul earlier. These decisions were taken at the Georgetown meeting of Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries in August 1972.

The Egyptian Government have expressed their interest in the reactivation of the non-aligned movement. In this connection, they have been in contact with India. They have not, however, made a proposal for a meeting of non-aligned countries.

**Application of prescribed Bonus to .. Public Sector Units**

2582. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bonus of 8.33 per cent prescribed for all factories and establishments have been made applicable to public sector units also, and

(b) if so, the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR). (a). The increase applies to all public sector establishments covered by the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. Establishments in public sector which do not pay bonus under the Act by virtue of the provisions in Section 20 thereof, have also been asked to make payments *ex-gratia*.

(b) The estimate of additional liability in respect of central public sector undertakings for the year 1971-72 works out to about Rs. 6.5 to 7 crores.

**Demand of Cash Doles by War Sufferers in Akhnoor Town of Jammu and Kashmir.**

2583. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of Akhnoor town of Jammu and Kashmir have demanded cash doles for war sufferers who were uprooted during the Indo-Pak war in 1971; and

(b) if so, the help in kind and cash so far granted to them by Centre and the State Governments separately?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the residents of Akhnoor town had demanded cash doles, but as these residents did not suffer loss of life or property during Indo-Pak hostilities, 1971, no help in kind or cash was granted to them by either the Centre or the State Government.

**Repairs and Modernisation of HSCO to increase Production**

2584 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested in HSCO for repairs or modernization of the plant and machinery since its take-over by Government and the further amounts and time that is likely to be required to bring the plant to its rated capacity;

(b) the month-wise production figures and how they compare with figures for like months two years before take over; and

(c) the time by which it is expected to reach the full rated capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The amount invested by the Company on Plant Rehabilitation programme since the take over on 14th July, 1972 is Rs 146 lakhks. The amount that will be required for implementation of the entire rehabilitation scheme is Rs 4,590 lakhs.

Production of Steel Ingots (Tonnes)

| | 1970 | 1972 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 41,656 | July, 1 | July, 14 | 10,024 | |
| | | July, 15 | July, 31 | 13,766 | |
| August | 47,953 | 39,219 | | 23,790 | |
| September | 44,350 | 40,082 | | | |
| October | 56,518 | 42,860 | | | |

(c) 1975-76.

**Industrial Relations at Durgapur Steel Plant**

2585 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the industrial relations in the Durgapur Steel and Alloy Plants in the current year;

(b) the production achieved each month in the current year and how it compares with the figures of last year and the man-days lost during the current year and how they compare with the previous year; and

(c) steps thought of to set right this chronic trouble at this plant in order to improve its performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) As compared with last year, there has been a reduction in losses in terms of man days on account of labour troubles in the Durgapur Steel Plant and the Alloy Steels Plant in the current year.

(b) Production achieved during each month of the current year as compared to in last year is given below:

('000 Tonnes)

| | Ingot Steel | | Saleable Steel | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1972 | 1971 | 1972 | 1971 |
| *Durgapur Steel Plant* : | | | | |
| April | 63·6 | 60·5 | 34·1 | 41·5 |
| May | 54·8 | 66·8 | 42·9 | 47·7 |
| June | 49·5 | 53·3 | 25·4 | 38·6 |
| July | 66·3 | 50·9 | 34·4 | 37·8 |
| August | 50·1 | 57·2 | 21·6 | 35·5 |
| September | 63·7 | 35·4 | 34·7 | 20·9 |
| October | 64·0 | 45·2 | 47·1 | 29·6 |
| Total | 412·0 | 369·4 | 240·3 | 251·7 |

*Alloy Steel Plants* : (Tonnes)

| | Ingot Steel | | Finished Steel | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1972 | 1971 | 1972 | 1971 |
| April | 6166 | 5537 | 3363 | 2802 |
| May | 4590 | 5360 | 2326 | 3709 |
| June | 3164 | 5426 | 1322 | 2798 |
| July | 5882 | 5472 | 4002 | 2834 |
| August | 6200 | 2797 | 4021 | 4091 |
| September | 5937 | 2709 | 3295 | 1537 |
| October | 2551 | 4578 | 2277 | 2493 |
| Total | 34490 | 31779 | 20606 | 20266 |

Figures of mandays lost due to labour troubles are furnished below :—

| | 1972 | 1971 |
|---|---|---|
| Durgapur Steel Plant (January-September) | 35,003 | 134,209 |
| Alloy-Steels Plant (January-August) | 19,751 | 37,044 |

(c) To improve industrial relations in Durgapur, a three tier Joint Consultative Machinery has been set up for speedy settlement of Industrial disputes and grievances and to enlist the cooperation of workers in maximising production.

**Efficiency in Labour Bureau**

2586. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken so far by Government on the recommendations of the foreign expert for effecting improvements in organisational, operational and administrative efficiency of Labour Bureau;

(b) whether the Expert suggested shifting of the Labour Bureau to a Central place in India in view of the importance of the organisation in conducting research studies and surveys on important aspects of labour problems in various industries spread all over India; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to shift Labour Bureau Officers from Simla and Chandigarh to a Central place like Nagpur?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT. 3875/72].

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Filling of vacancies of Economic/Statistical Investigators Grade I in Labour Bureau**

2587 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) the number of vacancies of Economic/Statistical Investigators Grade I filled in Labour Bureau since 1969 by effecting *ad hoc* promotion *vis-a-vis* through Union Public Service Commission;

(b) whether the parity lin ratio of departmental quota and Union Public Service Commission quota has been maintained; and

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) By *ad hoc* promotion—Four.

Through Union Public Service Commission, i.e, by direct recruitment—Nil.

(b) and (c). Do not arise, in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

**Restrictions on import of Steel Sheets**

2588. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to restrict the import of steel sheets in the country:

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the demand of such sheets;

(c) the estimated foreign exchange that would be saved as a result of imposing restrictions on the import of such sheets and

(d) the steps proposed to meet such demands when the steel plants in the country are not in a position to product steel for use of wheels for railway wagons even?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a- to (d). Import of various categories of steel is regulated in accordance with the provisions contained in the Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1972-73. In terms of this Policy import of "Sheets" is permissible. There is no proposal at present to change the existing provisions in the Policy in this regard

**Cutting of Bamboos and Timber in Tripura for Transportation to Bangladesh**

2589. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether before the finalisation of the trade negotiations between Bangladesh and Tripura, a huge quantity of bamboos and timber were cut down in Tripura with a view to supplying them to the Government of Bangladesh;

(b) whether such bamboos and timber are now lying waste in the jungle of

Tripura as these cannot be transported to the specific spots, where Bangladesh wanted them to be delivered: and

(c) if so, the persons held responsible therefor and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Strike by Workers of Durgapur Steel Plant for stopping Production of Stainless Steel**

2590. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant workers observed one day strike in demand of expansion of production of stainless steel there and whether peaceful agitation is sill continuing there;

(b) whether any memorandum has been submitted to the Government by the technical exports at Alloy Steel Plant giving reasons why expansion of the plant for production of stainless steel is considered essential by them in preference to production of seamless tubes there;

(c) if so, whether Government will hold a seminar between the Central technological experts and the technical experts from Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant to finally decide the technical issues; and

(d) if so, when seminar will be held and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Hindustan Steel Employees Union and the Alloy Steels Shramik Union organised a one day token strike in the Alloy Steels Plant on the 19th September, 1972 over their demand for increase in the stainless steel capacity as part of the product mix for the expansion of the plant. Peaceful agitations over this demand take place ocassionally.

(b) A Memorandum has been received from the Alloy Steels Executive Association indicating why they consider expansion of stainless steel capacity in preference to production of seamless tubes essential;

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, it is proposed to re-examine the whom question of the product-mix for Alloy Steel Plant's expansion.

**Visit of Japanese Delegation to India for setting up Industries**

2591. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Japanese delegation recently visited the country to find out the possibilities of Indo-Japan collaboration in the industrial field;

(b) if so, different industrial establishments that were visited by this team or in which this team has shown interest; and

(c) whether the team has since submitted any report to the Government of India and if so, the salient features thereof and whether Government have considered this report and taken any decision with regard to the suggestions made therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main industrial establishments visited by the delegation were:

(i) Mahindra Tensile Steel, Ltd., Bombay;

(ii) Toshiba-Anand factories producing batteries and electric bulbs and tubes, Cochin;

(iii) Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore;

(iv) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore; and

(v) Madras Fertilizer Factory.

(c) No, Sir.

**12 hrs.**

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### Reported Exodus of famine-stricken people from Rural Areas of Maharashtra

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "The reported exodus of thousands of famine-stricken people from rural areas of Maharashtra to big cities like Bombay and Poona due to scarcity of food and drinking water and the steps taken by the Central Government to meet the situation."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Sir, hon. Members are aware of the deficiency and erratic behaviour of the monsoon during the current year in various parts of the country including Maharashtra. This State has been unfortunately affected by successive three years of drought. At present, 25 districts of the State, with a population of about 2 crores are reported to be affected by scarcity conditions of varying intensity.

Both the Central and the State Governments are fully alive to the distress of the affected people. The State Government has, in fact, stepped up the various relief measures undertaken to relieve the distress of the people. In the middle of this month, over 10,000/- scarcity and departmental works are under way giving employment oportunities to nearly 20 lakhs of people. The State Government has reported that Rs. 23.23 crores have been allotted for relief works during the current financial year, of which Rs. 19.42 crores have been incurred by 15th November, 1972, whereas Rs. 2.45 crores only had been spent by the 1st of July, 1972. About 17,000 persons who are old, disabled and in firm are given graftious relief, for which an amount of Rs. 10.22 lakhs has been spent.

Scarcity of drinking water is reported to be acute particularly in the Aurangabad and Poona divisions. The position in some other areas is also causing anxiety to the State Government. Various measures to provide drinking water had been undertaken, which include deepening and boring of wells, transportation by bullock carts and tankers, undertaking a programme of community wells, desilting of private wells, construction of bandharas across rivulets and nullahs, and permitting the Zila Parishads to deepen and bore wells by blasting.

Measures to provide fodder to the affected cattle have also been initiated and 173 cattle camps have been sanctioned, which can accommodate nearly 2.5 lakh heads of cattle.

The Collectors have been allotted Rs. 4 crores for the purpose of tagai loans in addition to the budget provision of Rs. 3.59 crores.

There are over 23,000 fair price shops in the State All the reasonable demands of the State Government for foodgrains to meet the requirements of its public distribution system have been fully met by the Government of India. It has been also decided to step up additional supplies of foodgrains.

The Central team visited the State in September, 1972, and on its recommendations, a ceiling of Rs. 20.09 crores has been fixed for the purpose of Central Assistance towards expenditure on relief measures for the period April to October, 1972. Ad-hoc assistance of Rs. 10 crores has been released to the State Government. The second team is due to visit the State in the first week of December, 1972.

Under the Emergency Production Programme, administrative approval has been given for Rs. 24.583 crores for minor irrigation schemes, of which Rs. 5.93 crores have been released. In addition, Rs. 10 crores have been sanctioned for short term loans for agricultural inputs.

Hon'ble Members will kindly appreciate that the State Government has been initiating and undertaking relief measures, in providing employment opportunities to the affected population, in making foodgrains available through the fair price shops, in arranging drinking water supply and in arranging fodder supplies. Some newspapers have reported that some people are migrating from rural areas to cities. We are ascertaining the position from the State Government. Hon'ble Members would also kindly appreciate that all possible assistance is being provided by the Central Government to the State Government. We are consistantly watching the situation and keeping ourselves in close touch with the State Government and will take all measures as may become necessary from time to time to deal with the situation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am constrained to remark, after listening to the statement by the hon. Minister, that he has forgotten the fact that if the Calling Attention has been tabled in the Lok Sabha, it is not in the expectation that he should include in his statement only the reports of the activities of the State Government; but we expect that he should be able to give us a detailed survey of what Central assistance will be made available to the State in order to meet the situation.

In the context of the attempts that have been made not only by all the political parties of Maharashtra but even by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra State, I would like to raise certain issues and seek certain clarifications. At the very outset, I must place before the House as to what is the propriety of bringing this Calling Attention motion before Parliament though apparently it appears to be a State subject. The situation in Maharashtra is so serious and grave that unless the Centre is able to intervene and give massive assistance, there will be no salvation for the people suffering from hunger, starvation and thirst who are now actually on the brink of a disaster. The situation is so serious there because drought has taken place for three successive years. Even the official estimates given by the Government of Maharashtra indicate that out of the total of 35,000 villages, 23,000 villages in 21 districts in 1970-71 were hit by scarcity and 15,000 villages in 20 districts have been hit in 1971-72.

Sowing operations were held up in large tracts because of scarcity of rains and even where sowing operations were undertaken, there have been wastages of seeds. Even paddy growing areas like districts of Kolaba, Thana and Ratnagiri on the west coast and Chandrapur and Bhandara in the east which generally are not prone to fluctuations of rain are affected this year. Even these areas have been subjected to scarcity.

The most disappointing aspect of the problem is the kharif crop which constitutes about 60 per cent of the State's total agricultural output. It is about 40 per cent of the normal output this year. The sowing in rabi season has almost been 70 per cent lower than the normal output.

Drinking water facilities have been extremely scarce. About 1|4th of the villages of entire Maharashtra are being deserted for want of drinking water. 12,000 villages in the State have no perennial source of drinking water within a radious of one mile. Contrary to the assurance by the Government during the Gandhi Centenary year that villages will be provided with drinking water facilities, in this year no more than 15 per cent villages have been covered. This year, 20,000 villages and about 150 to 200 urban centres are stranded for want of drnking water facilities.

The more distressing aspect is about the agricultural labour and that is extremely bad. They have nothing else but to rely on relief centres to escape from starvation. There is no other source and, in the absence of that, they are likely to face starvation.

There is some reference to food supply and the fair price shops in the statement of the Minister. A large number

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate)

of fair price shops run by the cooperatives are closed down. The payment of wages is made 6 to 10 days after the musters are closed and, at that time, the stocks at the fair price shops are not available at all. Therefore, some sort of a coordination has to be introduced between the payment of wages to those centres when relief works are going on and the supply of stocks at fair price shops.

As far as the cattle situation is concerned, one and one-fourth crore cattle will be affected during the famine for want of water and fodder. In a district like Sholapur, you will be surprised to know that, on an average, about 500 cattle are dying per day. That is the serious situation for want of fodder and drinking water.

As far as student population is concerned, 50,000 SSC students and 40,000 college-going students are badly in need of famine relief. But the old Famine Code and the Scarcity Manual do not provide relief for them.

After narrating the seriousness of the situation, I now come to the role that the Central Government has to play and the demand that has been made by the Chief Minister as well as various other agencies. Let me make it very clear that if I as a Member of the Opposition has tabled this Call Attention Motion, on this particular subject, as far as the MPs. from Maharashtra are concerned, all the 45 MPs, will stand like a rock as one man. They will fully cooperate in making available all the facilities from the Central Government. We will not treat the issue on party lines. Full cooperation is available notwithstanding the uncharitable remark that Mr. Dhar made in Bombay. I want to make it quite clear that we will not look at the national calamity from a party angle but extend all possible cooperation to the Government. No matter whether the Government deserves it or not full cooperation will be available to the Government to see that everything is done to face the serious situation.

Here are some concrete suggestions. The Maharashtra State used to pay 75 p. as weekly holiday allowance to workers on scarcity works. Because of the intervention of the Central Government, this allowance has been stopped. They are told that this is not a permissible expenditure. Again the relief amount that was available to the students has been stopped. Due to the Central Government intervention, they have been told that this amount cannot be given to the students as relief measure.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has already demanded that from the allocation of the Fifth Plan, Rs 50 crores advance should be given to Maharashtra State so that 50 irrigation projects can be undertaken here and now so that drinking water facilities will be available, facilities for irrigation will be available and, at the same time, some work can be provided to those who are denied all work This particular assurance has to come, of course, from the Planning Minister. Therefore, I had made a request to the Planning Minister that he should be present in the House so that the reply given by the Minister can be coordinated. Unfortunately, he is not here.

Second suggestion is that there has been a demand that some sort of a relief work should be started where agricultural labour which is not able to get work will be provided work. A concrete suggestion has been made by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra State to the Prime Minister

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has already made an appeal to the Prime Minister that the West Coast Konkan Railway and other railway projects should be started as a relief activity, so that the agricultural labour which is without work can be provided with work. I raised this issue during the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Railways, and I am very happy to find that the Railway Minister, Shri T. A. Pai, has responded very favourably; but he has put forward a concrete suggestion which has to be implemented by the Finance Ministry and the Planning Ministry. He has said that, even as a famine relief work if the West Coast Konkan Railway is to

be started immediately, out of Rs. 5 crores of expenditure on West Coast Konkan Railway, Rs. 2 crores expenditure is on labour and if only the Planning Commission permit them to debit this Rs. 2 crore expenditure on employment, the railway construction will become mere viable; on this I demand that this particular arrangement should be made, and if that is done, the work can be started immediately.

Lastly, Sir, the outdated Famine Code has to be radically and drastically revised so that certain expenditures which are absolutely essential can be met. Actually provision for those expenditures will be available, especially the relief to the students and also relief to those who are working at different work camps. Also the holiday allowance that has to be given to them weekly has been stopped by the intervention of the Centre; that can be re-started.

These are the specific clarifications that I seek. I know that the Agriculture Minister will not be able to make the commitment, but when the Minister appears in the House, he is not merely the spokesman of that particular Ministry, he is supposed to co-ordinate the activities with others; and when he knows that this is the motion tabled on the floor of the Lok Sabha, he ought to have anticipated as to what are the demands made by the Chief Chief Minister of Maharashtra, which are the pressing problems in which the Central assistance is needed and if this assistance is to be given which are the other Ministries that are involved. Therefore, they ought to have consulted among themselves before coming forward with a statement. Unfortunately, that type of co-ordination and consultation is missing But even then on his own if he can give some adequate replies and somehow make the necessary provision, we will be able to meet the situation that has developed out of famine and scarcity.

I will conclude by saying this. Many of us who have been coming from the southern States have always been feeling that on some of the pressing problems in the northern States there are lot of discussions but the problems of the southern States have to be taken up with great difficulty. With great difficulty we had to see that the call attention motion about famine was there. I am thankful to the Speaker that he has admitted this call-attention motion and did not raise the technical objection that this was a State subject. That is why I put it in such a form that Central assistance was the main issue; without any irrelevance, I had put the issue. I hope, necessary replies will be forthcoming.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not put me in a difficult position. Mr Bosu will come tomorrow and say, 'You allowed that; why not allow this also?' I decided to allow it because it had something to do with us also.

SHRI F. A AHMED: I share the concern of the hon. Member who has given expression to the conditions which prevail in Maharashtra State. In fact, he will appreciate that, in making the statement before this House, I have not concealed the present situation in the State of Maharashtra. But I would like to point out that action, in order to provide relief, has to be taken both by the State Government and the Central Government I have placed before the House the various steps which have been taken by the State Government in order to meet the situation, and I have also placed before the House the various actions taken by the Central Government for the purpose of providing assistance to the State Government.

I may point out to the hon Member that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra was in Delhi only about two or three days ago. He had discussions with me regarding the food situation, the test relief works, and I can assure the hon. Member that he has gone back satisfied not only with me but also with the discussions which he had with the Finance Minister and other Ministers regarding the relief to be provided to Maharashtra. I would say in a few words that all the reasonable requirements of Maharashtra in this unfortunate situation will be met and there should be no need for any anxiety or worry in this behalf.

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

I may also point out that so far as foodgrains are concerned, since the month of January till the end of October we have given as much as 130,231 tonnes of foodgrains for meeting the requirements of Maharashtra Government and, I am told that something more will be required in the months of December, January and February and for that also, arrangements will be made and there should be no need for any anxiety in that behalf.

So far as the test relief works are concerned, they will provide opportunity for employment and about 20 lakhs of people have been provided with this opportunity and I understand that the Chief Minister is going to take up a scheme which will cover not only schemes within 5 km but which will go even beyond 5 km. and which will provide further opportunity for test relief works for all people who are unemployed.. .

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What about restoring Sunday allowance?

SHRI F. A AHMED: These are the matters which have been discussed by the Chief Minister and I have no doubt whatsoever that he has gone back satisfied that all the reasonable requirements have been met

The only thing that I would like to add is that so far as the test relief works are concerned, sufficient quantity has been provided As I pointed out in my statement, we are sending a Central team in the month of December and they will assess what will be their further requirements in that behalf as far as Maharashtra State is concerned and that will also be met as early as possible.

So far as the emergency food production programme is concerned, for the purpose of providing irrigation facilities, we have provided about Rs. 23 crores out of which nearly Rs. 6 crores have already been sanctioned and I think the next instalment will also be going very soon after we have received the report of implementation of the schemes which have been undertaken by the Maharashtra Government.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: The Maharastra Chief Minister made three concrete demands: No. 1 An advance payment of Rs. 50 crores from the Fifth Plan funds. No. 2. The West Coast Railway should be immediately taken up as a famine relief works and No. 3, the weekly holiday allowance of 75 paise which has been discontinued at the instance of the Centre should be restored. What are you going to do about it?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I do not know the details of the discussion which the hon. Chief Minister had with the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister. These are matters with which they are concerned. But, I know this much that he has gone back satisfied So, he must have placed these demands before the Chief Minister and he must have agreed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The situation is in fact much more than grim. They say the worst months have not yet come The prospects of the coming 8 months are going to be worse. I have been informed by very knowledgeable persons that in one particular town alone, viz, Sholapur, they have got 35,000 cattle which came from the adjoining areas and the cattle cannot be given water, leave alone food. 15,000 villages in Maharashtra, I am told, have no suitable drinking water. They almost touch Rajasthan's performance. One hon. Member said 12,000 but my figure is 15,000... (*Interruptions*). Mine is more accurate to the facts

This is the ninth year of drought in this area. The taluks of Karola, Sangola and Mahul of Sholapur District and Jamkhed, Karjat and Shadol of Ahmednagar District are facing drought consecutively for the last 8 years....(*Interruptions*). This is what the Economic Times correspondent says, a man who has seen nine years of drought.

MR. SPEAKER: You said 35,000 cattle?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, 35,000 cattle came to the town from the rural areas because the cattle cannot be given food and water in the villages. You must be knowing because Punjab is very rich in cattle wealth; you know the difficulties there. The area under irrigation is very small in Maharashtra. Government's own figures show this. Money has been earmarked for rural package programmes which includes minor irrigation. We find they have not been able to spend the allocations so far. This shows how really interested they are to solve this problem I agree with my hon. friend that test relief works should be provided. I would go a step further. Immediate sinking of shallow tube-wells and deep tube-wells should be undertaken because this is the first and the foremost task. Because of the class character and capitalist path of development programmes undertaken during the last 25 years they have completely neglected the bottom man in this country.

AN HON. MEMBER: They do not have even drinking water.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For Maharashtra, the allocation was Rs. 43 crores and they have not even spent Rs. 34 crores. This is a priority sector. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to why this money has not been spent They are dependent on the rain-God I have said that in the drought-prone areas such as the ones I have already mentioned the performance has been extremely poor. In certain States where the allocation was 284.64 lakhs, the expenditure did not exceed Rs. 186.63 lakhs. In certain other cases, where the allocation is Rs. 422 lakhs, the expenditure did not exceed even 348 lakhs.

Therefore, the question is this. Is the Government really wanting to do anything in the matter? Are they really interested to do anything to better the life of the poor, ordinary peasant toiling in the village, or is it mere lip-sympathy that they show? There is no special stress laid on these aspects of the problem. What is the percentage of irrigated land in this country? If we call ourselves civilised, if we think we are a modern nation, if we call ourselves progressive, let the hon. Minister truthfully, honestly and correctly inform the House about the percentage of land in the country which is irrigated during the last 25 years. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, they should immediately rush a fact-finding team. It should not be composed only of their chosen bureaucrats, but this should include Members of Parliament. This should be rushed immediately to know the drought conditions and to assess the minimum amount required to save precious lives in Maharashtra. I want to know, why is it that the money allotted for drought-prone areas has been upspent and why the allocation has been so meagre

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member has raised several questions which have no relevance so far as the present matter is concerned. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, I would like to say that Maharashtra has one of the best administered Governments in the States. Whatever expenditure is provided is being spent as fully as possible. I do not have fuller details about particular items. But I know this much that they have decentralised the system with the result that village panchayats and zila parishads have control over the expenditure and they try to spent the amounts as quickly as possible and as fully as possible. So far as the area under irrigation is concerned, it is true that up till now we have only about 20 per cent of the area under irrigation. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, because of the difficult terrain and because of the difficult conditions their average is even much less than what the national average is.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, इस में दो ही नाम हैं। अगर आप मौका दें तो तीन मेम्बर और पूछ सकते हैं। यह मामला बडा गम्भीर है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह मेरे लिये बडा मुश्किल है ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अभी यह भी पता नहीं लगा है कि सैन्टर को टीम जाने में इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** वाजपेयी अगर कोई ऐसा करे तो मेरी समझ में आता है, कम से कम आप ऐसा न करें ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I seek one clarification through one question?

MR. SPEAKER: No, let him please sit down.

---

**12.31 hrs.**

## RE RABI CROP IN BIHAR

**श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** (कटिहार) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में किसानों की स्थिति बदतर हो रही है । यह रबी की बुवाई का प्रधान समय है, गत साल भयंकर बाढ़ के कारण और इस बार उत्पन्न सुखाड के कारण किसानों की रीढ़ की हड्डी टूट गई है । बिहार सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि जिन खेतों में वर्षा के कारण धान की बुवाई नहीं हो सकेगी, उस में रबी की खेती की जाय, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक ..... (**व्यवधान**) ... न बीज पहुंचाया जा रहा है और न खाद पहुंचा है । जिस का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वेयरहाउस और एफ०सी०आई० के गोडाउन से खानेवाला गेहूं बीज के रूप में दिया जा रहा है और वह भी छोटे किसानों को मुहिया नहीं हो रहा है ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि रबी का अधिक उत्पादन हो, इस के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे कर बिहार के किसानों के लिये बीज की शीघ्र व्यवस्था करें ।

**12.32 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### Finance Accounts of Central Government for 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Finance Accounts (Hindi version) of the Central Government for the year 1968-69. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3870-A/72].

---

## RE: CASHEW WORKERS IN KERALA

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I have already written to you a letter ..

MR. SPEAKER: He writes to me so many letters But he cannot raise it today I shall see to it tomorrow.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We Kerala people are very much worried....

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Mavelikara): About 1½ lakhs of workers in the cashew factories of Kerala are affected. ..

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed only Shri G. P Yadav today. I shall see to this later.

---

**12.34 hrs.**

## RE: LAYING OF PAPERS ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On the 27th instant, when I was holding myself in readiness to lay an authenticated document on the Table of the House, Mr. Deputy-Speaker repeatedly stated that the Speaker had not seen the notice, and therefore, the Deputy-Speaker was not in possession, or rather, he was in possession of only two papers, as far as my notices under rule 377 were concerned. This is not correct. Mr. Deputy-Speaker was wrongly briefed and in actual fact, three sheets of paper concerning two notices under rule 377 were in possession of Lok Sabha which I had given to them

before 10.30 a.m. You will agree that it is a very serious matter, and I would like your good self to give us a full clarification and a ruling in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: The other day, when I was not present in the House, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had caused quite a good deal of headache to the Deputy-Speaker....

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): He often does.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen the proceedings about that particular document He sent me two letters, but did not forward the disputed document or the document in question along with them; and in his own observations ...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). He did not send it....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not need his guidance at present.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I only wanted to confirm the fact that he had not sent it, because he said that he had sent it.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall seek his guidance later on. He has just detracted me. Let him kindly not do it. I saw it in the morning. He said that he wanted to lay a certain paper on the Table of the House; he wrote a letter, but there was no enclosure along with it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The enclosure came a little later.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not misrepresent everything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg your pardon. That is not correct. I never misrepresent anything. I say on my own responsibility, and it is in the proceedings, and I have given in writing...

MR. SPEAKER: Let him please sit down. He mentioned that he had sent it at 10.30 a.m. But again in the course of his own observations in the proceedings, he has admitted that he had put it on the Table, or rather sent it only at 12 noon.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I talk about the notices, not about the enclosures....

MR. SPEAKER: There was no enclosure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For one, there was, and for the other one, it was given at 12 noon.

MR. SPEAKER: The enclosure for the disputed one was given in the office only at 12 noon.

Now the rules are that such matters should come to the Speaker in the morning I have repeated this a number of times in this House that they must come to the Speaker in the morning. Instead of resting the matter there, pestering the Deputy-Speaker and all that was not at all proper The position was very clear. He himself stated that the enclosure was given at 12 noon. So I fail to understand what was the relevance of pressing this matter

I do not approve of this practice that whenever anything goes wrong, you directly come down on the Officers. You could come to my office.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have not come down on the officers.

MR SPEAKER: This has never been the practice in this House that whenever anything goes wrong, you just come down right on us, without bringing anything to my notice. I had to go through the proceedings. I can lay it before any two members you choose and I will accept their decision. But it is a very wrong practice, if something goes wrong, to give it another shape and then take a lot of time of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I object to this.

MR. SPEAKER: You may object.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not done any such thing. What you have stated is incorrect.

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to ask you to nominate any two members.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You send it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to do it if this practice goes on. I will have to appoint two members to look into this case and I will go by their observations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let it be looked into.

MR SPEAKER: I do not think we should go to these extremes.

Do not take the time of the House like this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order under rule 369.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER: You may examine it yourself. I will lay it before you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): That is different. But I am only trying to put the matter straight. On that day, we were told by the hon. Deputy-Speaer that although the statement was received, which he wanted to lay on the Table, the forwarding letter was not received. That was the first observation made by the hon. Deputy-Speaker. Then the hon. member said: 'I had sent in the letter. Where is my letter?' The Deputy-Speaker said: 'Your letter is not to be found'. Then he forwarded a copy of the letter to the Chair

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it be, You both, you and Shri Vajpayee may examine it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is different. Kindly go through the record and point out whether it was like this or not.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला जुड़ा हुआ है, एक तो श्री ज्योतिबसु जी ने जो कागज़ दिये, उनका टेबल पर रखने का सवाल था। दूसरा सवाल यह उठा था कि उस में से कोट नहीं कर सकते। मेरा ख्याल है कि उन्होंने कोट करने से भी मना किया है।

MR. SPEAKER: So far as laying it on the table is concerned, I am very clear that if it was relevant to the debate, there was no objection to it. I am quite clear about it; there is no objection at all. My grievance is that sometimes when the facts are not stated properly, it takes us a lot of time The Deputy-Speaker feels aggrieved, we feel aggrieved, over it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He said something different.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He told us a different story.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. On a point of order

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order on it.

After all, he was in the Chair. If there was something to which he did not agree, you could make a submission. But do not make it a matter of headache.

It was brought to my notice. I will make it over to Shri Mishra and Shri Vajpayee; let them see the records and advise me on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I thank you for saying this. Let it be remitted to two hon. members you may choose. Let that be done.

MR. SPEAKER: You are also very welcome.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I respectfully submit that what you have stated is not correct, because the hon. Deputy-Speaker had said that because you were seized of it, it has not been allowed and so I cannot lay it on the

Table, not because it was irrelevant? He quoted rule 353 to say that it is incirminatory. It is a very serious matter. I am going to take it up again.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. I was not aware of what he said about this. But he said and all. I remember is that he did not give his ruling. He did not give his reply. He said he would refer it to the Speaker, and when it comes to me, I will discuss it. Normally, I will not withhold it if it was relevant to the debate, but the question is to see whether it is relevant to the debate, the matter under discussion. I would have straightaway allowed it if it was relevant. I do not think he made any remarks about it. He only said he would forward it to me. I have again verified it. The Secretary just told me and I remember it, and I personally remember it. I know the enclosure did not come The letter did come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It came at 12. But the notice was given at 10 O' clock. I have said that.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know this Will you consider any document he gives notice of—that a certain document has to be laid on the Table—fit to be laid on the Table? It should come to me in the morning. He writes a letter but does not send the document to me; and you are blaming the Chair for that. The Deputy-Speaker felt hurt over it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not blaming.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You cannot take cognizance of the document at all if it is not sent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Your rule 369 even does not require giving notice of a document

MR. SPEAKER: We do not want any notice under that rule. You yourself gave notice. If you had known this rule, why should you give notice? Do not confuse yourself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sardar Hukam Singh gave a ruling on this subject which is very clear; he said that such a document would be laid on the Table. Now, I have been denied the opportunity. (*Interruptions*). Now, am I going to get the permission for laying the document on the Table or not?

MR. SPEAKER: No; I will have to examine it whether it is relevant to the debate or not. (*Interruptions*). Otherwise, any person can come and say it is relevant and say "I lay it on the Table of the House." I would not allow it. It must be first relevant to the subject. And then, about this document, whether that is valid or not, I have no objection to have it laid on the Table, but not on any occasion can it be laid.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Thank you. So, it can be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: Well I do not object to that, but not on any occasion. Not suddenly; not that some day, during some other debate or question, one could come and say, "This is the document." (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, a clarification, if you could allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: No more clarification.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on an Appropriation Bill, if an expenditure item of the State Government cannot be laid, when can it be laid, Sir? It has to be laid at the time of the Appropriation Bill. Why do you want more time? I can do it tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: The mere name 'Appropriation' does not make everything as appropriation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Anything under the sun.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not make everything as appropriation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let it be examined by the Committee and let them see how relevant it is (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here is a concrete case before the Chair. The hon. Member wanted to refer to a document. He said that it had relevance; it was a relevant document. So, you will have to give a ruling on it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to examine it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He had sent notice. It is a very important document.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to see The enclosure was not sent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am sorry. The enclosure was sent at 12 O' clock The notice was given at 10. The enclosure was given at 12 O' clock. You had the Lunch-break. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Will you please sit down?

---

**12.44 hrs.**

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd November, 1972, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill".

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriaion (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd November, 1972, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1972."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1972."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th November, 1972."

(vi) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1972."

## BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

(2) The Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

(3) The Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 1972.

(4) The Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Bill, 1972.

---

**12.46 hrs.**

## CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q NO. 902 RE. INDIAN SPACE VIOLATIONS BY PAK. HELICOPTERS IN KASHMIR

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while answering one of the supplementary questions, arising out of Starred Question No. 902 on 19th May, 1972, I had stated that the Pakistani helicopter which violated Indian air space near Jammu on 16th March, 1972 had intruded 100 yards On further checking, I find that the helicopter penetrated 3½ NM of Indian air space.

The delay in making this correction statement has occurred because the inaccuracy came to notice only at the end of August, 1972 when material had been collected for fulfilling the assurance given in reply to the same supplementary question and because the House adjourned *sine die* soon thereafter.

I had also promised, in reply to the same supplementary question, to supply information to the House about the details of 9 cases of intrusions by Pakistani aircraft subsequent to 17th December, 1971 (1 in Jammu and Kashmir, 4 in Punjab and 4 in Rajasthan). These details are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

*STATEMENT*

*Details of nine Intrusions of Indian Air Space by Pakistani Aircraft after 17th December, 1971*

| Sl. No. | Date and time of Violation | Place of violation of Indian air space | Type of aircraft involved | Number of aircraft involved | Penetration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 26-12-1971 1550 hrs. | NW of Ajnala | Fixed Wing aircraft | One | 500 yards |
| 2 | 28-12-1971 1130 hrs. | WNW of Ajnala | Do. | One | 200 yards |
| 3 | 29-12-1971 1030 hrs. | NW of Ajnala | Do. | One | 200 yards |
| 4 | 5-2-1972 1508 hrs. | Khalra | Do. | One | 5 NM |
| 5 | 15-2-1972 0010 hrs. | Biar Bet | Helicopter | Two | 12 NM |
| 6 | 15-2-1972 2140 hrs. | Area Tanot | Fixed Wing aircraft | One | 10 NM |
| 7 | 22-2-1972 1525 hrs/1600 hrs. | West of Ganganagar | Do. | One | 1 1/2 NM |
| 8 | 16-3-1972 0935 | SW of Jammu | Helicopter | One | 3 1/2 NM |
| 9 | 18-3-1972 0948 | SW of Biar Bet | Fixed Wing aircraft | One | 12 NM |

**12.47 hrs.**

## STATEMENT RE: GURU GOBIND SINGH MEDICAL COLLEGE, FARIDABAD

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Sir, it is a rather longish statement.

MR. SPEAKER. Would you like to lay it on the Table?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Let him read it. 211 boys and girls have suffered.

MR. SPEAKER: All right; you may read it.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir, I rise to make a statement with reference to the mention made in this House on November, 23, 1972, of the situation that has occurred at Faridabad where a sub-standard medical college is alleged to have been opened last year by a private management and capitation fees were realised from prospective students.

I wish to assure the House that even before the matter was raised in Parliament, we had got in touch with the State Government of Haryana and requested them to take appropriate action in the matter.

I would like briefly to mention the facts relating to the private medical college at Fardabad as far as it has been possible for us to ascertain them from the State Government of Haryana. It appears that the Guru Govind Singh Vidya Sevak Society had sought the permission of the State Government of Haryana some time in 1971 for setting up a medical college at Karnal. The State Government had agreed to the opening of such a medical college provided the society obtained approval of the Medical Council of India under the relevant rules. Subsequently, it came to the notice of the State Government that the society had unilaterally decided to open a medical college at Faridabad and had issued a prospectus inviting applications by November 10, 1971, and requiring the prospective candidates to pay Rs. 10,000 as donation for college building, Rs. 10,000 as total dues for the full term and Rs. 100 as registration fees. The State Government issued a press note on November 5, 1971, in which they declared that they had not approved of the setting up of a private medical college at Faridabad. It was clarified that candidates could deal with such an organisation at their own risk and that the Haryana Government were not a party to the plan to start a college without fulfilling necessary conditions

It is also learnt that the Guru Gobind Singh Vidya Sevak Society addressed the State Government again on February 2, 1972, requesting the State Government to agree to change the venue of the medical college from Karnal to Faridabad. In reply, the State Government informed the society that they had no objection to the proposed change but that necessary approval of the Medical Council of India would have to be obtained and affiliation with the University secured after fulfilling the prescribed requirements.

The Secretary, Medical Council of India, wrote to the Haryana Government in April, 1972, stating *inter alia* (i) that no new medical college should be opened until the staff and facilities in the existing colleges have been brought up to the standard prescribed by the Medical Council of India; and (ii) that the opening of private medical colleges charging capitation fees should be stopped.

It appears however that meanwhile the management had already received fees from several students. However, it appears from the statement made by the students that the management did not provide proper buildings, adequate equipment, or the necessary staff. For obvious reasons, it has not been possible for the management of the college so far to obtain affiliation to the Punjab University or to secure the approval of the Medical Council of India.

Since the second week of this month, some of the students admitted to this college have been sitting 'Dharna' outside my residence. On the 15th instant, these students presented a written memorandum listing their grievances and specifying their demands. They stated that although the management had realised Rs. 20,000 each from the students, no action had been taken to fulfil the assurance contained in the prospectus for the development of the minimum facilities required for a medical college I am only paraphrasing the matter contained in the memorandum. Further, affiliation to the Punjab University had not been secured nor was recognition from the Government of Haryana obtained. They also referred to some inadequacies in respect of buildings, equipment and staff and stated that they went on hunger strike from October, 25, 1972 and that thereafter the management closed the college indefinitely. According to them the Government of Haryana had given permission to run dissection hall and had agreed to provide hospital facilities to this college. The demands made by the students were:—

(i) that an inquiry should be instituted against the management of the college and appropriate action taken against the defaulters; and

(ii) that their interest as medical students should be safeguarded and the college should be taken over by the Government and affiliation granted by the university.

Immediately after going through this memorandum I personally spoke with the Chief Minister of Haryana. On the basis of my talk I sent a reply to the students on November 16, 1972, advising them that they should address a suitable complaint to the State Government of Haryana with a view to enabling the appropriate legal process to be sent in motion so that the concerned defaulters could be brought to book. If such legal action was initiated it might induce the management either to return the money to the students or to take up the work of establishing the medical college in earnest. I had explained to them that the Chief Minister felt that since affiliation can be granted by the university only upon its being satisfied as to the fulfilment by the college of certain minimum conditions essential to the maintenance of prescribed academic and other standards it was within the exclusive competence of the concerned university, that is, the Punjab University, to decide the question of affiliation and that it would neither be practicable nor proper for the Chief Minister to direct the Punjab University to grant affiliation. I stated also that the Government of India could not intervene in this matter. Further, I intimated to them that the Chief Minister had even earlier assured the management permission for construction of building and use of the government hospital at Faridabad as clinical facility for training the medical students.

Simultaneously, I also wrote to the Chief Minister Haryana, enclosing copies of the memoranda received by me and the reply sent to the students. I have requested the Chief Minister to institute necessary inquiries with a view to meeting the situation in an appropriate manner.

The Chief Minister informed me in clear terms that the financial implications of taking over the college by the State Government were definitely beyond the available resources.

I have spoken to the Chief Minister again a few days ago. He old me that he has entrusted the matter to the vigilance authorities for a detailed inquiry.

Sir, it has been Government of India's consistent policy that the commercial type of private medical colleges which depend for their existence on capitation fees and which do not admit students exclusively on the basis of merit should be discouraged. We have communicated this policy stand to all the State Governments on several occasions in various forums and through official communications. However, the administration of under-graduate medical colleges is, as the Hon'ble Members are aware, within the legislative and adminis-

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

trative competence of the States and our policy can be effectively implemented only if the State Governments concerned co-operate actively and exercise due vigilance.

Recently, the States have begun to react concretely to our policy discouraging private medical colleges based on capitation fees. The Government of Bihar have promulgated an Ordinance in May this year which provides for appropriate regulation of and control on the opening of medical education institutions in Bihar. I learnt that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have also recenly resorted to similar legislation. This has been confirmed. They have issued an ordinance. We have already requested all the State Governments to give serious consideration to the need for taking similar acion.

I have also directed the Health Ministry to have immediate consultations with the Medical Council of India with a view to examining if the existing provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act should not be amended so as to prevent such private medical colleges from coming into being.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I seek one clarification. I had raised the issue.... (*Interruptions*).

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला कि लड़कों का क्या होगा ? सरकार की इस बारे में नीति तो बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन जो लड़के बर्बाद हो गये हैं और उन में विदेशी लड़के भी हैं उन का क्या बनेगा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : औरों को मैं क्या कहूं खुद से लीडर्स भी वक्तव्य बुनाये खड़े होकर बोलने लग जाते हैं और वह भी तब जबकि मैं खड़ा हुआ ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : आप बैठ जाइये न ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह खूब रही कि स्पीकर बैठ जाय इसलिए कि माननीय सदस्य खड़े हो गये ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अच्छा तो मैं बैठ जाता ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** . माननीय सदस्य ने मुझे कहना शुरू कर दिया कि मैं बैठ जाऊं ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : आप मुझे बोलने नहीं देना चाहते ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं अक्सर सोचता कि आगे आगे आखिर होगा क्या । जब आप लोग ही ऐसा करेंगे तो आगे होगा क्या यह आप को भी सोचना चाहिए । जहां हाउस का काम विधि से क़ायदे से चले उस के वास्ते कुछ रूल्स और प्रोसीज्योर्स तो होने ही चाहिए ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : रूल्स पर इस समय न जाकर इस मैडिकल कालिज के ऊपर आइये ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : दरअसल यह एक बड़ा सीरियस मसला है और अगर मैम्बर साहबान चाहते हैं तो मैं इस के वास्ते डिबेट भी फिक्स करने के लिए तैयार हूं। इसलिए इस मौके पर अब क्लैरिफिकेशन वगैरह लेने का सवाल नहीं है । अफसोस यह है.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I make a submission?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, you are not to be taken notice of when I am speaking. You know the rules. When the Speaker is speaking, no other Member will be taken notice of.

We can fix a short debate on it. I keep on receiving a number of letters. It is very unfortunate that Guru Gobind Singh's name is associated with it. Hundreds of letters come asking for messages for various functions, for inaugurations, tournaments, wedding and so on. We do send a mesage In this case also, when they asked for a message, I also sent a message, "Wish you a very happy future" I was shocked to learn that they attached our messages and photographs along with the Prospectus. I came to know only very recently.

The boys are also very much aggrieved. We must find a way out as to how to accommodate them. The University did not recognise them. The Government is unable to run the College. They are aggrieved persons. Specially, we sympathise with the Minister. He has to face *dharna* every day. I see different types of *dharnas* before his house every day.

We must have a short discussion on it. Would he agree if we discuss it for about an hour some day?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I don't mind.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. We now adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2 O'clock.

**13 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

---

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

## RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We resume the discussion on food situation....

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have a submission to make, Sir. In fact, I was going to make the request to Speaker when he suddenly adjourned the House for Lunch....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Suddenly?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Just a minute before 1.00 p.m.

If you see the Order paper, you will find that after the discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, there is the All-India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill, then comes Prof. S. Nurul Hasan's motion about UGC's report ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is wrong?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is nothing wrong. I have consulted the other hon. members also who are interested in the payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill. Instead of Prof. S. Nurul Hasan's motion on the report of the UGC, the payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill may be taken up first because we want this Bill to be passed this week. Unless it is passed it will not be implemented.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER That will be conveyed to the Speaker.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. Not to the Speaker, Sir. It is actually for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. You can convey it to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. The Rules is very clear:

> "Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Raj Bahadur is here, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That can be conveyed to the Speaker, and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs himself has heard you.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस समय सारे देश के लोगों की निगाहें बोनस पर लगी हुई हैं । इसलिये इस प्रस्ताव का मैं समर्थन करता हूं । सारा सदन चाहता है कि यह पहले ले लिया जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No discussion please *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Only the order has to be changed....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No please

SHRI S. M BANERJEE Kindly give me only half a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have listened to you. Kindly listen to me. Your request has been heard by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He has heard you. Moreover, I have said your request should be conveyed to the Speaker. What else do you want now?

SHRI A P. SHARMA (Buxar) I also want to make a request The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has not heard his request So, I want to make a request that this should be taken up first

MR. DEPUTY--SPEAKER: Mr. Shinde now.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: He has not heard it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Mr. Sharma will certainly convey it to the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have not heard, kindly consult the record.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Can I make a submission, Sir? We want that the Order of Business may kindly be followed.

---

**14.08 hrs.**

## MOTION RE. FOOD SITUATION— *Contd.*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Shinde.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): I am thankful to you and all the hon. Members for showing me indulgence to continue my speech

I was touching the point that the food situation in the country is being depicted by some friends as very unsatisfactory. Mr Gaekwad went to the extent of saying that food has been bungled I would like to humbly submit that this assessment is not correct Therefore, I would like to make a very humble submission for the kind consideration of the hon Members To-day I am going to be extremely frank and I would like to take the House into confidence in regard to the food situation so that no unnecessary misunderstanding remains either in this House or in the country in regard to the facts as far as they relate to the food situation

The food situation in this country has to be understood and appreciated in the broad context. Now, some friends have been saying that everything is wrong Unfortunately, our friend, Shri Piloo Mody—he is not here now—thinks that planning is wrong, that the whole approach to agriculture is wrong and he charged my party, the ruling Party, that we are bringing politics into this. But, in all humility, I would say that he only said something which was motivated by politics and he did not really touch upon the basic aspects of the food problem. All the same, I would like to deal with some of the points raised by him also.

I was submitting that when we compare the situation of 1966-67 with that of 1972, then we shall be in a better position to understand whether the Government of India has really managed the food situation of the country in a better way or not Now, I was making a statement that

in 1966-67, the price index—I gave some facts—was so steep and that too when we had imported very substantial quantities of 8 1|2 and 10 1|2 million tonnes I was referring to this aspect that the Government really deserve a word of appreciation from the hon Members irrespective of their political views, that this year, despite such a serious set-back in agriculture, this Government had managed the food situation of this country without imports so far. ..(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, is this not really something which needs a little bit of appreciation?

From the year 1966 onwards the populaiton increase has been of the order of 14 per cent Mr. Piloo Mody was angry with Dr. Karni Singh because Dr. Karni Singh made one observation that in this country population growth is increasing at such a fast rate that it is having some adverse impact on the food situation. It was very inconvenient for Mr. Piloo Mody. But he only mentioned facts, although he did not give the exact percentage. I am giving the exact percentage. It has been 14 per cent increase. When we take into consideration this increased growth rate, then, what would be the additional requirements of foodgrains? According to our calculations, it comes to the order of 12 to 13 million tonnes roughly. This is an important factor which must be taken into consideration. The House knows how the production potential of foodgrains has been built up by determined Governmental efforts during the last five years. This is due to the concrete and active policies pursued by the Government of India.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): You wanted to export foodgrains, but what is the position now?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am sure we would export. I have got the fullest confidence in the future of the country. I would explain to you. Please listen to me. Despite this additional requirement of 12 to 13 million tonnes, the Government has not imported anything. This is an important factor which I request hon. Members to take into consideration. Then they will appreciate the way in which Government has faced the food situation in the country.

Certain views have been expressed to the effect that the stock figures given by the Government are not correct. I wish to say that we have not given any wrong impression or wrong figures so far as stock position is concerned. In July we had the stock position of 9 4 million tonnes, if we take into consideration the flow in the pipelines stock. Taking into account all the factors this figure was gvien. So, I wish to make it clear that we have given no wrong impressions regarding the stock position.

Some Members said that Government was complacent. I wish to point out that Government was not at all complacent at any time about the food situation in the country

When the Fourth Plan document was approved of by this House a few years earlier, the target of buffer stock was 5 million tonnes If Government had been complacent, why should they have increased this target during the course of the Fourth Plan itself, because this target was for the year 1973-74? We reopened the issue last year, when the food situation was relatively comfortable and we said that a year might come when we might have a setback, there might be erratic behaviour of the monsoon, and again we might have some setback to agriculture, and so the target of buffer stock which was put at 5 million tonnes in the Fourth Plan document, which was acclaimed by this House, was reopened by us even before the Fourth Plan period was complete. If Government had been complacent, this would never have been done. But we took into consideration all the pros and cons, and Government came to the conclusion that the buffer stock target should be raised. So, we raised it from 5 million tonnes to 7 million tonnes.

[Shri Anna Saheb P. Shinde]

As a result of this year's experience, we feel that even this figure is not adequate, and we shall have to increase the buffer stock still further and enlarge it still further. But the point that I was making was that Government were never complacent. For a country like India, the maintenance of buffer stock is not easy, because it is a very costly affair. Only to carry a buffer stock of 5 million tonnes, it requires almost Rs. 52 crores by way of interest, but even then, Government deliberately took a decision that the reserves of foodgrains were more valuable perhaps than even the reserves of gold Therefore, the Government of India deliberately reopened the issue and increased the target of buffer stock. Now, in the Fifth Plan itself, we are thinking of further enlarging this figure. May I submit for the kind consideration of hon Members that the country's agricultural situation is such that it shall be possible, and we feel confident that Government shall be in a position to augment this level of buffer stock during the Fifth Plan in the years to come from out of our own production and not by imports. So, the food position today is much better than it was six years earlier when we faced the previous drought.

Some hon Members had asked what was going to happen in the near future in regard to the food economy of this country. I am glad that my hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody has come Some hon. Members including my hon. friend had expressed some doubts in regard to this matter In the first week of November, our stock position was 4.1 million tonnes. In the 1st week of October, it was 5.4 million tonnes. The most difficult period, according to our past experience in our country is that....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Now, there is confusion. The first figure given was 9.4 million tonnes in July....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may kindly note down these figures. I shall permit him to ask a few questions later.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): Yesterday, he could not give the correct figures, but today he is giving the correct figures.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The most difficult period in our food economy in any year, which we call the lean period, is between July and October, because during that period, neither the rabi nor the kharif crop is there and the offtake is usually very high. During these few months there was very heavy offtake. Normally during this month, there was no procurement, but now the situation has changed, and the kharif crops have started coming in, and procurement has been started I shall obtain the latest figures, but my feeling is that by today we must have crossed about 4 lakhs tonnes of rice procurement, and by the end of a week or so, we shall be touching 1.2 million tonnes The Chief Ministers' Conference and the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended a procurement of 4.5 million tonnes of paddy plus coarse grains during this kharif season. Perhaps, due to setback in some of the States, hon Members may have some doubts and they may like to know whether this target is likely to be attained Our effort is to attain the target and to make every possible effort. In fact, we have intensified our procurement efforts in every possible way, and I feel confident that we shall be in a position to cross last year's figure, though last year's crop position was relatively a little better than during this year; still, I do feel that we shall be able to cross it, and I do feel confident that we shall be in a position to reach 3.5 million tonnes as far as the total procurement out of the kharif crop is concerned. But I am touching a little different point. I was saying that replenishment of stock had started. It was not only a question of offtake alone in the first week of November, the total foodgrains stock position is 4.1 million tonnes By the end of January, we expect, and that is also not based on some guess work but on our past performance and present or current trends, that during the next two months, namely December and January, that is, by end of January, we shall have a total procurement of 2 million tonnes of rice.

Even now some offtake takes place. By and large, by January-end we will have 3 to 3.5 million tonnes stocks with us. Then comes April. Some members have been feeling that after April the position will get very difficult. What happens in April? In April, our rabi procurement starts. If we look into the history of the food economy of the country, it is an encouraging sign that whatever happens in *kharif rabi production* is very stable and is continuously going up. Wheat procurement has come to attain a very important place in our food economy. I am not a prophet, nor an astrologer, but indications are that the wheat crop is going to be much better because of excellent rainfall we received and also the intensive efforts Government in co-operation with State Governments have undertaken.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He is contradicting the Finance Minister.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As for sowing reports, in a number of States sowing has taken place according to plan In fact, in certain States, they have even crossed the target. So I anticipate anything between 5 and 6 million tonnes procurement. It is within reach and I shall not be surprised if even this figure is crossed as far as rabi wheat procurement is concerned, which starts in April.

Therefore, the overall food economy, picture—the grainwise composition is different, and there are certain matters which need closer examination in that regard—considered in terms of the total availability of foodgrains is going to be reasonably well despite the fact that we had such a terrific setback. The limited point I was making is to show that hon. members have been a little uncharitable—I am not prepared to criticise them—when they said that the food economy of the country has not been properly managed.

Reference was made to import of foodgrains and it was asked why we have embarked on it when we were talking of self-sufficiency. I would refer hon. members to my speech made three months ago on floor of the House. At that time, I made the point for the kind consideration of hon. members that to the extent possible approach is based on self-reliance not to resort to import. Five years or ten years earlier—I am not blaming anybody—when any such calamity overtook us, we were thinking only of resorting to import. This time we did not adopt that strategy. We said, since we have stock, let us try and take up food production programmes to the extent possible and whatever deficit remains, let us make it up by our own efforts. At that time, I also made another point that as far as food import is concerned, there is no ideology involved. Let it be remembered that this year we are not alone in entering the world market. As some hon. members have rightly pointed out, some countries with a much stronger economy have entered the international market. What is wrong in it? It is a realistic, pragmatic, assessment of the food situation in their own countries. Therefore, if in one of the worst years, we are also likely to make some marginal import, I do not think hon. members should think that everything has gone wrong with our food policy or food production programme. This marginal import we are going to make is only to ensure the food economy against any pressure from prices and other difficulties. I do not consider it wrong if we have to make some marginal import, if we need it in the interest of our country and in the interest of the stability of the food economy

A question was asked why the Food Secretary had gone abroad. There seem to have been some newspaper reports that he is on a secret mission. This was flashed from Washington and on that basis hon. members have made a query. Yes, the Food Secretary is out of India. There was a Sugar Council meeting in London; there is also a Wheat Council meeting in London. He has gone to attend these on behalf of the Government. Naturally, when he is there, he has to make some enquiries because we have asked him to enquire about the position of availability in the market etc. So there is nothing secret or suspicious about his trip to UK.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

Then, the hon. Member, Shri Piloo Mody, made an observation that this Government has no planned approach. Perhaps he has in mind that we are not catching...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Wrong priority

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: Plan priority. Perhaps he means to say that we are not giving adequate attention to agriculture in our planning I would like to draw his attention to the fact as to what has been the plan provision during the last few years for the agricultural sector and for the crops which contribute to our food economy. The hon. Member himself can ascertain that almost 20 per cent of our allocation is going directly to agriculture, but what has to be realised today is that in the food economy, it is not only minor irrigation, not only the development of agriculture, but even the industrial backing is required for the development of modern agriculture Today, hon Members are aware that this country is suffering from the lack of fertilisers. How to increase the production in agriculture without adequate fertilisers? That means, without a properly developed chemical industry in this country and fertilisers in this country, we shall not be in a position to take our agriculture to a higher level.

For instance, Shri Piloo Mody put in the thesis that the Government has been spending so much on Bokaro, neglecting agriculture. This is also an absurd thesis. No theoretician is required to understand these problems. Today, in Indian agriculture, whether it is the pumping sets, or electric motors, or rural electrification, tractors, spraying machines, harvesting machines and so on—anything requires steel, and without steel, no modern agriculture is possible. Therefore, I do not know why Shri Piloo Mody is not in a position to appreciate the simple facts of life. Today, you will find that without a strong industrial support, modern agriculture will never come up. Even our productivity level will not go up.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Are you seriously suggesting that I do not understand that? It is the appointment of priorities, and in the appointment of priorities, steel must take a back seat to agriculture. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is another wrong priority to speak sitting.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: These are just complementary activities. If you neglect fertilisers, if you neglect steel production, and if you neglect pesticides and the production of chemical components which are required for plant protection measures, modern agriculture in this country will never be possible. Productivity of the foodcrops can go up if these modern inputs are available Therefore, I do not accept the criticism that the Government has no plan priority or the Government is not right in following a particular policy approach.

Shri Panda made one very valid point, and I concede that; he said that there should be a better economic co-ordination for food production He is right, because, just now, as I made out, whether it is the question of power shortage or the question of fertiliser shortage or any other input, the other Ministries come in, and therefore, the Government of India has realised this, and in fact, we have already a committee at the Cabinet Secretary's level to co-ordinate and at the political level, the Economic Committee of the Cabinet is trying to co-ordinate all these matters, and this co-ordination, I quite concede, is essential if we have to see that these shortages of inputs do not lead to some difficulties in the production of agriculture.

Then, the two basic points about food policy were raised. Some hon. Members had doubts whether, when we are going to take over the wholesale trade, we will directly purchase from the farmers. Shri Bhattacharyya, one of our senior colleagues, pointed it out. I can see the point. As far as the Government of India is concerned, we would like to eliminate the

intermediaries and establish direct relationship with the producers. We wish to purchase directly, and in this direction also, some steps have been taken and we wish to pursue this matter.

Even in regard to wholesale trade, I would like to submit for the consideration of the House and of Mr. Piloo Mody that no ideological considerations are involved in this. He is well aware and he is a well-read man, and I would draw his attention to the fact that after the 1943 Bengal famine, the then British Government appointed one Commission to go into the food economy of this country. The Commission was appointed by the most conservative government in this country in 1943 and it made a considered report to the Government of India It said that laissez faire should not be allowed in the food economy in this country. It says:

> "In India, the problems of food supply and nutrition are fundamental and must at all times be one of the primary concerns of the Central, Provincial and State Governments. It is abundantly clear that a policy of laissez-faire in the matter of food supply and distribution can lead nowhere and would probably end in a catastrophe."

We have so much experience. Bad years do come. This is a normal feature of tropical weather conditions. So, if we allow free trade in foodgrains and essential commodities, prices will shoot up, as happened this year and in 1966-67, and our poor people will be hurt. Therefore, in major foodgrains, no private trade should be allowed. Even Japan does not allow private trade in paddy and rice.

SHRI PILOO MODY: They manage it well.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We will also manage it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You first prove the management. I can prove to you that in everything you have managed as far as food and other commodities are concerned, there has been a 40 or 50 to 80 or even a 100 per cent increase to the consumer over your procurement price. Don't turn it into an ideological argument. If you want to manage it, do it efficiently.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That is why we want that public sector agencies like the Food Corporation should have a commanding role to play in the market. We shall pursue our policy of eliminating intermediaries and have direct contact with the producers, so that the consumers also may benefit. I am not saying that there are no weaknesses in the public sector, or everything is all right in the FCI. I only say, let us strengthen it and remove the weaknesses. Let us not make it a political issue but a national issue.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Will you persuade the Mysore Government to take over the wholesale trade? They have rejected the idea.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): UP and West Bengal want to have State Food Corporations. What about that? You do not have a national food policy and a national food budget. You want to make politics out of food. We understand it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: About Mysore, it is a very uncharitable and wrong inference. As far as paddy procurement is concerned, they do not want to proceed with it right now. They have never said they would not resort to take over of wholesale trade. We have given a little discretion to the State Governments. They must first prepare themselves for the take-over. All the details must be worked out and the necessary machinery should be set up. They can use that discretion and do it right now or in the rabi. What the Mysore Government has done is not in any way inconsistent with it. I feel confident that all the State Governments will follow his line. On the 15th December, I have called a conference of all the Food Ministers and I shall pursue with them two vital aspects of the food economy. Intensive effort for

[Shri Annasahcb P. Shinde]

procurement during this year would be one item for consideration and the other item would be how we can prepare ourselves for the take-over of the wholesale trade. I have no doubt that in this country all the major political parties will support the government in this major issue of the take-over of the wholesale trade, because there is general consensus on that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you have an intensive battle against corruption, we will support it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as this aspect is concerned, it is a fundamental policy and there can be no compromise or change in policy.

Then a suggestion has been made that distribution should be put on a sound footing. In the food economy, while procurement and stock-piling are important, more important than them is the distribution system, making the food reach millions of consumers. What needs to be done is to strengthen the public distribution system. As I mentioned in the other House yesterday, we do not want to resort to this only as a temporary expedient because there is some set-back in the food economy. We want to make it a permanent arrangement so that all important essential commodities are distributed through the public distribution system.

SHRI PILOO MODY: All the distributors are clapping!

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The trouble with Shri Mody is that he thinks that everyone in this country is wrong. I will consider it as the happiest day when I am able to convince him on fundamental problems and fundamental approaches.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): It will be a bad day for you.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A number of valuable suggestions have been made by hon. Members, from both sides of the House. We appreciate these suggestions. For instance, Shri Venkatasubbaiah laid great stress on dry land farms.

The tragedy in the food production of this country is that there is a lot of uncertainty in khariff production. I want to mention this here because this is an important occasion to debate this point. We have considered how to remove the uncertainty in kharif production and bring about some stability in our total volume of production. On closer examination we found that the only remedy is to increase the proportion or percentage of rabi production. Fortunately, this country happens to be blessed by god and nature, because from Amritsar to Dibrugarh we have an area which has rich potential of underground water No other country in the world is blessed with that much abundance of underground water.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But you are not exploiting them.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is going underground.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are exploiting them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the percentage of cultivable area in the country which is irrigated?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would request him to see what is happening in West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have achieved much more than what you have achieved at the all-India level.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Our approach is to lay emphasis on the exploitation of underground water while not neglecting medium and minor irrigation.

We have provided Rs. 150 crores for emergency production programme. The main element of this programme is to exploit underground waters or surplus

waters where it is available. Already some advance has been made.

Then, a few years earlier the share of rabi production out of the total production was 30 per cent. Then it went on increasing to 34 per cent and 35 per cent and last year it came to 40 per cent. When this is taken to 45 or 46 per cent, and we propose to do that, I am sure that the element of uncerainty in the food economy will be eliminated The food economy of this country will be put on a sound footing. Therefore, we propose to proceed in this direction. The last thing that I would say....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Before you finish, you please tell us about the Food Corporation of India—what you plan to do about the cleaning up of the Food Corporation of India?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. As far as the food economy of the country is concerned, I feel confident the way the rabi crop has started coming up. In 1968-69, it was 34 million tonnes; 1969-70 37 million tonnes; 1970-71—39 million tonnes, and 1971-72—42.7 million tonnes. Progressively, the graph is going up. I shall not be surprised if this year it crosses 46-47 million tonnes and wheat production crosses 30 million tonnes. Therefore, I have full faith in the food economy of the country.

As far as the future of agricultural India is concerned, I have full faith and full confidence about it. I have full faith in the farmers of the country. I would also like to appeal to all sides of the House, let us try to understand the problems of Indian agriculture and let not the politics be brought into it. We would like to have cooperation of all the parties. In the history of any country, some such setbacks do come. I think, we are mature enough as a nation and, by developing determined will and unity, we must be able to overcome temporary set-backs. We may have some imports in the difficult years. I think, this country is now in a position to say that we need not import food in normal years. Therefore, as far as the future of this country is concerned the country's economy is going to be on a very sound footing.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about the Food Corporation of India? He cannot be allowed to sit down without saying something about the Food Corporation of India. He must say something about it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. All of you kindly sit down Allow me to regulate the proceedings of the House.

Now, I can very well appreciate the anxiety of the Members; they are very much agitated over it, excited over it.

AN HON. MEMBER: You also, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned now with regulating the proceedings of the House.

Yesterday, we had a full discussion on the food situation. The Minister has given a very elaborate reply. He has taken almost 45 minutes today. Yesterday also, he spoke. I do not know what is the total time he has taken.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola). Yesterday, he was not allowed to speak.

MR. DEUPTY-SPEAKER: Anyway, whether he was allowed to speak or not he has given a very elaborate reply. Even so, I find many Members are not satisfied and there are many questions which they like to be answered. I am quite open to that; I am quite responsive to that. But, at the same time, there should be a limit. I see almost the entire House is on its legs, so many Members on this side and on that side of the House. If I allow everybody, then there begins another debate again.

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

Now, I would like you to co-operate So many of you want to ask questions, first, the number could be cut down if possible only one from each party may ask I would not allow more than one member from each party

SOME HON MEMBERS No, Sir

SHRI K S CHAVDA Yesterday I was not allowed to speak (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Order please Let us not go by the number Will every member agree to this—only one question for one members? (*Inter uptions*) If you do not agree even to this then I cannot allow Only one question to one member and he should not take more than one minute in framing the question The Minister will note down all those questions and he will give a composite reply

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU No Sir Let him reply to each question

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER That cannot not be done, then it becomes a running dialogue a running debate No I cannot do that

Since CPM is the biggest Opposition group I think I will begin from CPM I would request Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu to be as good as his word and as well arranged in his argument as he is well dressed to day He should not take more than one minute

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU This is with regard to importation of food What is this commercial dealing *vis a-vis* what you had previously as far as importation of food from America is concerned Is it a fact or not that you are required to pay 32 dollars per tonne in excess com pared to the prevalent prices and other transactions that you had? We want fuller details about your importation programme—the quantity and the target

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) I would like to know from the Govern ment whether they have got some pragmatic approach to have enough food pro duction this year so that it can keep us going next year regardless of what pro duction we have next year

SHRI B N REDDY (Niryalguda) The entire State of Andhra Pradesh with four crore people has been under severe drought for the last two years What as sistance has the Central Government given how many tonnes of grains have been provided? Is the Central Government aware of the fact that still hundreds and thousands of people are migrating from one area to another because of severe drought and no grain is prov ded in thousands of villages?

SHRI R S PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) Taking into consideration the land that is available for cultivation in the whole world we have got only 2 per cent of the land where cultivation is being done and we have 14 per cent of the popula tion I want to know whether the Gov ernment is seriously thinking of having a separate Five Year Plan only for agricul ture because this Ministry is a very com prehensive one unless fertilisers water, hybrid seeds pesticides etc are available, they cannot introduce modern cultivation I want to know whether the Food and Agriculture Ministry is going to approach the Planning Commission provide a separate fund for Five Year Plan separately

SHRI K S CHAVDA The hon Minister, while replying said that the buf fer stock on 1st of July was 9 4 million tonnes

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE That is stocks

SHRI K S CHAVDA Then, he said that as on 1st November, it was 4.1 mil lion tonnes Now, I am submitting that this is a wrong figure. According to him the stock was 9.4 million tonnes as on 1st July and if you deduct 2 8 million

tonnes moved during the four months of July, August, September and October 1972, then the stocks as on 1st November should be 6.6 million tonnes. So, the Government is confused over the actual figure. Will he clarify the position?

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Now, it has been established beyond doubt that the Communist system has failed the world over in regard to agricultural production and my recent visit has also shown me that practically all the Communist countries are not doing well in regard to food production. Would the Government now not yield to pressure of the Communists and move away from that system to some other system by which the food production can be increased?

SHRI PILOO MODY: The only other system is the Swatantra way.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया कि 60 लाख टन अनाज की वसूली करेंगे और यह वसूली हर स्थान पर करेंगे। लेकिन आप को पता होगा कि पिछले साल की वसूली को ठीक प्रकार से रखने की व्यवस्था नहीं थी, न आप के पास वाहन थे जो ठीक स्थान पर अनाज को पहुंचा सकते जिस के कारण काफी अनाज वर्षा से खराब हुआ है। तो क्या आप ने इस साल अनाज को रखने की उचित व्यवस्था कर ली है?

आप ने यह भी कहा कि हम जमीन के नीचे से पानी निकालने के लिये तैयार हैं जिस से अगर दो, तीन साल तक वर्षा न भी हो तो भी हम कूओं से पानी निकाल कर ऐसे स्थानों में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर सकें। क्या इस योजना को आप लागू करने जा रहे हैं?

कल मंत्री जी ने इस बात से भी इन्कार किया था कि भूख से कोई भी व्यक्ति नहीं मरा। इस के लिये क्या कोई आप सदस्यों की समिति बनाने के लिये तैयार हैं जो सारे देश का भ्रमण करे और देख सके कि कितने लोग भूख से मरे हैं।

आप की एक योजना यह भी है जिस के अधीन सस्ते अनाज की दुकानें सारे देश में खोलने जा रहे हैं जिस की व्यवस्था कांग्रेस पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता करेंगे। क्या यह उचित होगा? क्या आप इस बात से इन्कार करते हैं?

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): Through you I would like to know whether it is a fact that at long last, three hilly regions of Chota Nagpur, Ladakh and a portion of Himachal Pradesh have been identified as backward areas in agriculture and if so, what plans have the Ministry of Agriculture prepared to put into effect a crash programme?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I would like to know from the Minister whether the demand for tractors is going down in the country and what steps are they going to take to see that, while fixing the ceiling on land-holdings, the Government also will consider fragmentation and uneconomic holdings?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): In order to ensure efficient, prompt and clean administration in the matter of procurement and public distribution of foodgrains, will the Minister devise ways and means by which statutory popular committees of the people at all levels are actively associated in this process?

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष, जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में लोग अकाल से बहुत परेशान हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे सूबे की सरकार ने केन्द्र से कितना फूड ग्रेन मांगा है? क्योंकि जितनी भी दुकानें खुली हैं किसी पर गल्ला नहीं पहुंच रहा है और खास तौर से चीनी की

(श्री सरजू पांडे)

स्केर्यासिटी है जिस से मिठाई की दुकानें बन्द हो रही हैं। वे हमारे देश को खास तौर से आप क्या सहायता देने जा रहे है ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) उपाध्यक्ष जी, राजस्थान मे 32,000 गावो मे से 25,000 गावो मे अकाल की स्थिति है। उस स्थिति मे कितना अनाज राजस्थान को पहुचा है ? और क्या राजस्थान की नाल पूरी की जा सकती है ताकि हजारो, लाखो एकड जमीन की सिचाई की जा सके ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why is it that the Food Minister has not made any reference to the 'condemnation' that I made of the Food Corporation of India and the corrupt practices indulged in by the Food Corporation of India, the absurd prices at which products have been bought and sold, and the fact that there is tremendous labour unrest within the Corporation for which the management is solely and directly responsible? Why is it that he has not made any reference to these at all?

SHRI P. M MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Is the Government aware that immediately after the AICC Resolution on take-over of wholesale trade of wheat and rice, 85 per cent of the foodgrain stock disappeared from the food market of the major cities of Gujarat? Is the Government wanting to employ the same traders who are now engaged in wholesale trade as commission agents at the commission rate of 7½ per cent?

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar): Is it a fact that we have got more than 4 million tonnes of foodgrains and more are being augmented through the arrival of new crops? May I know whether the foodgrains which we are going to import will be acting as buffer stock for our future food needs?

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मध्य प्रदेश के लिये यहां से 20,000 क्विंटल गेहूं और 20,000 क्विंटल चावल अलाट हुआ था। लेकिन अभी हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री पी० सी० सेठी का एक स्टेटमेंट अखबार में निकला है जिस में उन्होंने बताया है कि अलाट किये हुए अनाज मे से 10,000 क्विंटल चावल केवल पहुचा है और 15,000 क्विंटल गेहूं पहुंचा है; और गेहूं न पहुंचने की वजह से हमारे यहां चार आटे की मिले बन्द हो चुकी है, साथ ही चावल खाने वाला जो क्षेत्र है, जैसे रायपुर, वहां के लोग भी काफी परेशान हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो कंट्रोल की दुकानें खुली है जहा पर राशन नही पहुच रहा है, यह जो बाकी बचा हुआ कोटा है वह कब तक मध्य प्रदेश को रिलीज कर दें ?

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): In considering the food policy, the millet crops are acutely disregarded by the Government A vast majority of the population of the adivasis are entirely depedent upon the millet crops for their total requirements of food. So, I want to know this from the Government Will this aspect be taken into consideration by the Government while formulating the food policy?

**15.00 hrs.**

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सच है कि बिहार में फर्टिलाइजर की बहुत कमी हो गई है जिस की वजह से रबी के उत्पादन में कठिनाई हो रही है, और क्या यह बात भी सच है कि बिहार सरकार के सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट के अफसरों ने 9,000 टन गल्ले का गोलमाल किया है, जैसा अखबारों में प्रकाशित हो चुका है ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the national emergency, will Government consider a proposal to declare this day, namely Thursday, as a national fast day for all so as to conserve food?

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY Nominated —Anglo-Indians): I would like to know

from the hon. Minister what steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices of foodstuffs so that the poor man can get enough food to eat.

SHRI C. D. GAUTAM (Balaghat): May I know the names of the districts in Madhya Pradesh which have been declared as famine-affected?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): I would like the hon Minister to inform us what the average consumption of fertilisers per acre in India is, and how it compares with the position in other advanced countries like the U.S.A., Japan, Candaa and Australia, and what concrete steps Government have taken or are taking to improve the position

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) : सरकार की तरफ से जो राहत कार्य चलाये गये है उन में मजदूरों को 2 रुपये रोज मजदूरी मिलती है। यह मजदूरी कम से कम 3 रुपये होनी चाहिये । दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि आप जो भी गल्ले की दूकानें खोलते हैं वह हरिजनो के मोहल्लो मे खुलनी चाहियें क्योकि हरिजन लोगों को बाहर ठीक से राशन वगैरह नही मिलता है।

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that though it has been stated that enough buffer stock is there to meet any contingency in the country, yet in the Ganjam district of Orissa, whereas according to the district collector of Ganjam.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, he is going into details.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: My question has remained unanswered.

While in Ganjam district 7500 tonnes of rice are required every month, so far only 2000 tonnes have been given. In view of this and also in view of the fact that the prices are still going up, may I know what concrete measures Government are going to take to reach enough rice to the scarcity areas in order to meet their requirements?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): May I know whether a deficit State like Kerala is going to get less foodgrains this year than earlier as a result of a new scheme of distribution and also whether the IDA and the World Bank are going to interfere or have already interfered with our scheme of nationalisation of the foodgrains trade?

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने कल मंत्री महोदय से राजस्थान के फड कार्पोरेशन के बारे मे सवाल किया था और कहा था कि उस में कम दामों पर ज्वार और मक्का खरीद कर भारी मुनाफा कमाया, जब कि लोग भूख से मर रहें है । यह जो भ्रष्टाचार उस ने किया है उस के बारे मे मंत्री महोदय ने कोई उत्तर नही दिया । हम को इस का उत्तर दिया जाये कि आप एफ० सी० आई० के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे है ?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): In view of the worsening food situation and several months ahead of dangers and difficulties, also perhaps leading to violence, does the Minister plan to utilise this opportunity to take some long-term projects....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has replied to that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: ....and not merely go on on the basis of making *ad hoc* arrangements?

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed 27 members. Shri Piloo Mody wants a second chance. The Minister

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about the movement of maize to Gujarat?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he has replied to some points raised, he need reply only to the other points.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Thank you.

A question was asked about nature of imports; naturally anxiety was expressed whether, when we are going to import, we would agree to certain conditions of those countries from which we might purchase. As I made clear, we are going to purchase purely on a commercial basis. That is, we are not going to agree to any conditions such as those under PL 480. On this there need be no misapprehensions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 32 per tonne extra. The more we are specific, the more evasive he is.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is the limitation of time, but I would answer it. I am sorry our friend only bases his questions on some news items emanating from Washington.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Yes, I do, from every country.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Only when we take the decision to import, we can say whether we are likely to pay a higher price. I have also carefully looked into the news item which is the basis of his question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Is that Washington or some other news?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Billy Graham news.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It has been said that Soviet Union and China have entered the international market in August and in July itself we should have decided to import. I could not know the prospects of the kharif season then. We had expected a very comfortable stock position. So to say that at that time, we should have decided to import is something with which I do not agree at all. Naturally, the price will depend on demand and supply. When there has been large-scale purchase by some big countries, prices have gone up. Purchases are always at the market price.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How much higher?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not think the Government of India have erred in any way. In fact, we have taken a decision which should be taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Be precise. How much higher are you paying per tonne? If you had bought in July-August what would be the price? What did China and Russia pay?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: And what price would have had to be paid if you had bought it before the birth of Shri Jyotimroy Bosu?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Purchases have still to be effected. I shall not be in a position to indicate with arithmetical precision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are evading. On a point of order.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. You may not be satisfied with the reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How much higher price will he pay? I say he will pay $ 32 per tonne extra.

AN HON. MEMBER: How much did China pay?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Questions have been asked about Andhra supply, Rajasthan supply and even U.P. supply. It will be very difficult to give state-wise figures. I can furnish them to the concerned hon. members.

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, though Andhra Pradesh is normally a surplus State, during the course of the

last few months, we have supplied 27,000 tonnes of rice, 1,27,000 tonnes of wheat and about 28,000 tonnes of other grains. In all, 1,82,000 tonnes have been supplied to Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, about 1,11,000 tonnes have been supplied to Rajasthan from January to October.

Then there was a suggestion about a separate plan for food production. We will pass on this suggestion to the Planning Ministry. For the information of Shri Pandey, I would say that when we finalise the Plan, the allocations for the Ministry of Agriculture are always separate and identified.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: No co-operation with the other Ministries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Anyway, I note your suggestion. Then, my hon. friend had some doubts about the stock figures. I do not know. I have never said something different. (*Interruptions*) I would only say that at the beginning of July, the actual stock was nine million tonnes. On the 1st November, it was 4.1. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It is 6.1 according to the statement. Either the statement is correct or he is correct. Both cannot be correct. (*Interruptions*). On the 14th November, the statement made by the Minister shows that the stock was 5 million tonnes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. If heckling goes on all the time like this, nothing can come out.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It is on record.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: One of the questions that has been asked was—

SHRI PILOO MODY: You have sidestepped the issue without making the clarification. Very clever!

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I think the hon. Member Mr. Bhatia put this question whether the imports proposed would augment our stock position. He is right. These imports should augment flour mills are closed for want of foodgrains. There also, a decision has been taken. The allotment of flour mills is not made by the Centre. We make the allotment to the State Governments and the State Governments in turn allot to the flour mills. In this particular case, what is the cause of the closing down of the flour mills, I do not know. I will find out from the Rajasthan Government. If I get the information, I shall pass it on to the House.

Then, a question has been asked by Shri Ranabahadur Singh. He said millets should be given adequate importance in our food strategy. I entirely agree with him, and if he is good enough to look into some of the pronouncements, he will find that the Government of India is giving considerable importance to millets because they are mainly grown and consumed by our Adivasis and some of the people in the drought-prone areas. Then, it was mentioned that the fertiliser supplies in respect of Bihar were less. Mr. Shastri put this question. It is true that this year, because the rabi production programme has been taken up and there were some constraints; because it is beyond the control of my Ministry, there has been some shortfall in production from domestic factories and the availability in the international market has also been limited. Even on this, we have taken care to see that as compared to last year, for the rabi programme, 22 per cent more has been ensured in respect of the State Governments including the Bihar Government. If there is anything specific like bungling or misappropriation, if the hon. Member is good enough to write to me, I will specifically take up that case with the Bihar Government.

Mr. Piloo Mody put one question about the Food Corporation. I would submit that some of the cases and some of the

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

enquiries to which reference was made earlier on the floor of this House are being carried on by the C.B.I. The C.B.I. have been informing us from time to time of the progress of the investigation.

They are very much seized of it. Since they have to look into very voluminous records and examine a number of witnesses, they are naturally taking some time I would underline that we are seized of the matter and we shall come to a very quick decision about the management of the Food Corporation.

An allegation was made that fair price shops were given only to some Congress workers; I strongly refute it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: These are facts.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Our advice to the State Government is that preference should be given to corporate bodies like village panchayats and co-operatives for running shops if they are in a position to do so; otherwise it must be given to private parties, but not on the basis of political affiliations;

The demand for tractors has gone down and we have also noticed it. Perhaps one of the reasons was the very high level of prices of tractors in our country. We are examining the problem. Another hon. Member said that since fragmentation and the emergency of a large number of uneconomic holdings are affecting the country I sound agricultural planning might not be possible. I entirely share his views.

A very important question has been raised by Shri Nahataji: to associate popular committees both at the procurement and disribution level. It is a very important suggestion and we would like to proceed in that direction because such association will eliminate some malpractices and to the extent possible it should strengthen the system of procurement and distribution.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai said fair price shops should be in the Harijan colonies. It is a good suggestion. Fair price shops are mainly run to cater to the needs of vulnerable sections of the society and it is a suggestion worth considering ... (*Interruptions*). * *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: An hon. Member said that foodgrains had disappeared after the Ahmedabad AICC resolution If it has happened in any part of the country, it should be condemned because these are anti-social elements. They should be jailed, I agree.. (*Interruptions*) Some elements which are very well entrenched in the food trade are likely to create some difficulties in the implementation of Government's policies. We have taken due note of it But we should like to seek the co-operation of all of you so that the anti-social elements are not allowed to exploit the situation.. (*Interruptions*). Figures of per-capita consumption of fertilisers have, I think, been furnished on the floor of the House and if the hon. Member wants it I shall furnish him statement showing fertiliser consumption per acre. An hon Member made a suggestion about austerity. I welcome it. Whatever the other problems of management of food economy, Keral supplies will be maintained at the same level. Recently, due to the mulki agitation. some supplies have been disrupted because most of the movement was through Andhra. Now we have taken the abnormal step of even resorting to transport by sea and we are taking care of Kerala supplies.

Mavalankarji said that violence may erupt. He is one of the valuable new entrants to this House. I appeal to his good sense and that of other members

**Not recorded.

that nothing should be done in this country which would create a feeling of scare and put difficulties in the way of Government and the interests of the millions of our people. I seek the cooperation of all the hon. members in this endeavour of ours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jatesingrao Gaekwad to reply. He is not here. I will now put to the House the substitute motion No. 1 that was moved yesterday. The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted namely:—

"This House, having considered the food situation in the country, notes with regret that the prices of foodstuffs have soared sky-high and the purchasing power of the people has been constantly declining and the Government have utterly failed to check this tendency"

*The motion was negatived.*

---

**15.23 hrs.**

## MOTION RE: TWELFTH REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

Shri Rao Birender Singh may continue.

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव** (महेन्द्रगढ) डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं कल अर्ज कर रहा था कि कम संख्या में भाषा बोलने वालों के लिये जो तहफ्फुज कर दिया गया है—हमारे कांस्टीचूशन में, वह एक खास स्कीम के तहत है और वह स्कीम कांस्टीट्यूशन के पार्ट 17 के अन्दर रखी गई है। आर्टीकल 350 (ए) और (बी) में सिर्फ इतना तहफ्फुज दिया गया है कि लिंग्विस्टिक माइनॉरिटिज के बच्चों को उनकी अपनी भाषा में प्राइमरी स्कूल की एजूकेशन देने का बन्दोबस्त किया जायगा। यह तहफ्फुज आखरी और चौथे चैप्टर में दिया गया है जो पार्ट 17 के अन्दर है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि जो स्कीम कांस्टीट्यूशन में आफिशियल लैंग्वेज के मुतल्लिक अपनाई गई है, उस की तरफ देश ने ध्यान नहीं दिया, उस में हम सब बराबर के कुसूरवार है और इस हाउस में भी उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी ध्यान नहीं दिया। साथ ही मैं उन का भी कुसूर समझता हूं जो लिंग्विस्टिक माइनॉरिटीज है जो प्रोटेक्शन चाहती है, लेकिन राष्ट्रभाषा के खिलाफ आवाज उठाती है, देश की एक भाषा बनाने के वे खिलाफ हैं। चैप्टर 1, पार्ट 17 में यह प्रोवाइड किया गया है कि इस देश की आफिशियल लैंग्वेज हिन्दी होगी—देवनागरी स्क्रिप्ट में और 15 वर्ष तक अंग्रेजी में काम चलाया जा सकता है। कांस्टीचूशन लागू होने के 5 वर्ष बाद एक कमीशन बनाया जायगा, दूसरा कमीशन 10 वर्ष के बाद बनाया जायगा और ये कमीशन देखेंगे कि 15 वर्ष में देश में राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी लागू हो जाय। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि न पहले कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई, न पार्लियामेन्ट की कमेटी के सामने—जो इस सिलसिले में बनी थी, वह रिपोर्ट गई। उस कमेटी ने क्या रिकमेन्डेशन्ज की हैं वह रिपोर्ट भी पार्लियामेन्ट के सामने नहीं आई और जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है कांस्टीचूशन के एक खास आर्टिकल के डायरैक्टिव को

[श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह रा-]

इसलिए कर के सरकार ने दूसरा कमीशन हिन्दी के लिये नया बनाया, जो 10 साल के बाद बनना था आज 25 साल हो गये है ।

अंग्रेजी देश की भाषा नहीं है विदेशी भाषा है लेकिन आज भी पूरे जोर शोर से चल रही है । यह उस कमीशन का काम था कि वह रिकमण्ड करता कि किस हद तक अंग्रेजी का यूज रिस्ट्रिक्ट किया जाय 15 सालों के अन्दर किस तरह से हिन्दी प्रोग्रेसिव आधार पर लागू की जाय । पार्लियामेन्ट को यह अधिकार दिया गया था कि 15 वर्ष के बाद अगर अंग्रेजी का इस्तमाल होगा तो पार्लियामेन्ट लेजिस्लेशन के जरिये इजाजत दे सकता है वैसे अंग्रेजी का इस्तमाल नहीं हो सकता था । पार्लियामेन्ट ने कोई लैजिस्लेशन पास नहीं किया कि 15 वर्षों के बाद अंग्रेजी का इस्तमाल इस देश में किस हद तक कहां कहां किस तरीके से होगा ।

मैंने अभी कहा कि लिंग्विस्टिक माइनॉरिटीज ने भी इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया-- कास्टीच्यूशन के मुताबिक जब तक उस सारी स्कीम को अपनाया नहीं जायगा तब तक वे प्रोटेक्शन क्लेम नहीं कर सकते है । देश की जब तक एक भाषा नहीं होगी तब तक देश में एकता नहीं आ सकती, न देश के अन्दर इन्टीग्रेशन आ सकता है सोशल इन्टीग्रेशन, इकानामिक इन्टीग्रेशन, कल्चरल इन्टीग्रेशन कुछ नहीं हो सकता है और यह देश एक नेशन नहीं बन सकता जब तक वह सारी स्कीम को न अपनाये ।

आर्टिकल 350(ए) और (बी) के अन्दर जो प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया है, वह स्पेशल डाइरेक्टिव्ज का आखरी चैप्टर है उस में भी आखरी आर्टिकल 351 है जिस में यह रखा गया है--

'It shall be the duty of the State to develop Hindi to serve as a medium of expression for all elements of the composite culture of India"

मैं डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब कास्टीच्यूशन का कोट कर रहा हूं लेकिन अफसोस है कि इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है बल्कि छोटी छोटी चीजों की तरफ हम दौड़ रहे है । आज मुझे दुख होता है जब हिन्दुस्तान की कोई भाषा दिखाई नहीं देती उस के बजाय हम आपस में बटे हुए है एक दूसरे के गले पर छुरी चलाते हुए दिखाई देते है । आप एशिया 72 में जायें, वहां विदेशी स्टालों में जा कर देखिये, उनके अन्दर आप को कोई भी ऐसा विदेशी बाशिन्दा नहीं मिलेगा जो हिन्दी जानता हो, उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तानियों को अपने यहां इन्टरप्रेटर रखा हुआ है । इस के मुकाबले आप हमारे उन आदमियों को देखें जो यूनाइटेड नेशन्ज में हम को रिप्रेजेन्ट करने जाते है, वे वहां दूसरे देशों की तरह अपनी भाषा में बात नहीं कर सकते, वे वहां विदेशी भाषा में ही बात करते हैं, सीक्रेटली मीटिंग्ज में बैठ कर भी अपनी भाषा में बात नहीं कर सकते ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is this a linguistic majority or minority? The Report is about Linguistic Minorities.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: This is all connected; this is a part of the whole scheme. I am talking about the whole concept of it.

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, ये भाषा के झगड़े आगे भी होते रहेंगे जब तक यह सरकार इस बात की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देगी कि जिन तरीके से अलग अलग लैंग्वेजिज को पुश बढ़ावा दिया जाय । तमाम देश में ऐसी कोई भी भाषा नहीं है जिस को आप टोटली माइ नैरिटी की भाषा कह सकें । हर एक लैंग्वेज अगर किसी स्टेट में माइनौरिटी की लैंग्वेज है तो दूसरे स्टेट में मैजारिटी की लैंग्वेज है । हम को थोड़ा दूरदर्शी से देखना होगा, तब ये झगड़े बन्द हो सकेंगे ।

इस सरकार ने एक नीति अपनाई कि भाषा के आधार पर इस देश के अन्दर स्टेट्स का रिआर्गेनिजेशन किया जाय । कुछ हद तक रिआर्गेनिजेशन आ भी, लेकिन अभी भी बहुत सी डिमाण्ड्स आप के पास हैं, कोई भोजपुरी चाहता है, कोई तेलंगाना चाहता है, कोई भाषा के आधार पर हरियाणा का विस्तार चाहता है— विशाल हरियाणा चाहता है । यह सारी चीजें दोबारा देखनी चाहिए । और मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि अ — भाषा के झगड़े मिटाने हैं तो भाषा के आधार पर दोबारा एक स्ट्रेस रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमिशन बनाकर सरकार ज्यादा तहफ्फज रीजनल लैंग्वेजेज को देने के लिए फिर से सूबों को तक्सीम करे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I proceed further, I would like to mention two points. Number one is to remind the members that we are discussing about the problems of linguistic minorities and not of the majorities in this country. Number two is that we had fixed five hours for this debate, but we have already taken more than five hours. Even so, there are many more speakers. The Congress party itself has sent to me a list of another seven speakers; there are also others who are not in the list but who seem to be very eager to speak; and there are names from individual members also. Under these circumstances, I should be guided by the pleasure of the House.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS (Mangaldai): Let the time be extended.

SOME HON. MEMBER: Yes; let the time be extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want the time to be extended, may I know by what amount of time it should be extended?

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: Upto 6.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs have anything to say?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): As you rightly pointed out, Sir, we are in the hand of the House. May I suggest that we may leave some time for other business also? It is only 3.30 p.m. now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): No. Till the rising of the House today.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Are all of you agreeable to discuss it till the rising of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Then how can I defy the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, we will discuss this until the House adjourns today. I would like to know how much time the Minister will require?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): About half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call him at 5.30 p.m. We have two hours more for the members.

Mr. B. R. Shukla.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraica): It is an unhappy coincidence that the discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities who is entrusted with the power of investigating the safeguards on primary education in mother-tongue has come up in the House at a time when one of the States of our Union, namely, Assam, has been rocked by serious, shameful and painful riots. Therefore, it is but natural, though avoidable and undesirable, that the debate has degenerated itself into mutual recriminations and mud-slinging and also mutual acrimony. The debate would have been certainly more scientific and more fruitful if the heat of the controversy had been put aside and the discussion had been more dispassionate.

The reason why there has been a provision in the Constitution itself for providing safeguards for primary education in the mother-tongue for linguistic minorities is this that, when a child is born, he knows only the language of the mother and, therefore, at that stage of infancy, it is well-nigh impossible for a child to adopt a medium other than its mother-tongue. Therefore, whether it is tribal people or whether it is Bengali people, they may belong to any group or section, but the question here is, if they constitute a linguistic minority in some part of the country, there must be provision for imparting education in the mother-tongue of that particular minority. A Constitutional provision has been laid down that there would be a Commissioner appointed to investigate whether adequate safeguards have been given for this purpose or not, and the report of the Commissioner is, Constitutionally, required to be laid before the House for discussion. But in the same constitutional provision, it is also provided that such reports shall be sent to the States. Now, the Central Government or the Commissioner for that purpose, is not empowered to implement these constitutional provisions. My submission is that there should be a change in the Constitution itself which should provide that such reports should not only be laid before the Houses of Parliament but such portion as it pertains to that particular State, should be laid before the appropriate legislature of the State concerned so that Members of that legislature should have ample opportunity to discuss whether the safeguards and the constitutional directive that exist have been observed or have been observed only in the breach.

Then, there is another difficulty. Primary Education has been made the exclusive subject of the States. Therefore, when primary education has not made sufficient headway in this country, even for the children of the majority community, it is no wonder that the minority communities who, by their very nature, are not sufficiently entrenched in the legislature, do not find that the safeguards existing for them have been observed in their proper spirit. Therefore, it should be provided that when the Centre is allocating funds for educational expansion, a certain sum should be earmarked for the education of the linguistic minorities in their mother tongue and if that is not followed, the grant should lapse or, the Centre should directly take upon itself the responsibility of establishing such groups of schools in every State and the State should be completely relieved of the obligation of implementing these provisions.

I am quite conscious of the directive that you have just given that this is not a discussion about the implementation of the national language. But I would beg your indulgence for becoming a little

apparently irrelevant in this context because the question of language is divisible in three parts. The question is of mother tongue. The question is of regional language and the question is of national language. These three questions cannot be discussed in their isolation. But, for a proper appreciation, all these three questions should be viewed in one gamut and I think then only there can be a proper appreciation.

It has been said that injustice is done to one type of linguistic minority or the other in this country and, therefore, there are so many riots, so many feuds and differences. My own submission is that India has been a nation in spite of diversity in culture, language, religion, creed and caste and that unity which is coming down from the time immemorial can certainly, I hope, survive all these ugly riots which are the outcome, not of linguistic differences but they are the outcome of the basic cause of economic disparity in this country. From time immemorial, the language of the ruling class has been the instrument of appresion over millions in the country. In the Vedic times or in the Aryan times, the language was Samskrit. It was rich in heritage, it was scientific in approach, but it remained the language of a few priests and Pandits and of the rulers and the masses were wholly cut off from that language. Persian language was the language of the Muslim rulers. English was the language of the British rulers. This is what happened. The Government now is not carried on by a few *elite*, nor by monarchs or by aristocrats, but the Government now is carried on by the elected representatives of the people. Therefore, it is but natural that regional languages clamour for recognition and recognition of their due place.

At the primary stage the Government should provide facilities for the education of children in their mother tongue. The regional language should be the language of the colleges at the secondary stage. Over and above the regional language, there should be a national language, which is for the time being. Hindi and English, both. We have heard various things about implementation of Hindi and progress in Hindi. The question of encouraging regional language and mother tongue should be taken up along with the development of Hindi, all these three should be dealt with together. The Ministry of Education should be made responsible for the implementation of the various provisions of the constitution.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, in regard to the Report under discussion, that is, from July 1969 to June, 1970, in the very first para of the report itself it has been stated that due to the fact that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities assumed charge after this period, this has been made possible due to the assistance of the establishment alone. Under the circumstances I would go into one of the major recommendations No. 702 made by the previous Linguistic Minorities Commissioner. It states:

> The queston of providing facilities or instruction through mother-tongue to Konkani-speakers in Mysore has been engaging the attention of the State Government since 1964.

—that is, for the last 6 years.

> It has been seen that facility for instruction through Kongani medium exists in Goa, Daman and Diu.

—It should be appreciated that Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar had been very considerate.

> It will be appreciated if the Government of Mysore take final decision in the matter without any further loss of time so as to instil a feeling of confidence in the Konkani-speakers of Mysore.

It is high time—for 6 years the State Government has been sitting, sitting pretty, if I may say so,—without taking any decision on a very simple thing.

Article 350 of the Constitution provides that it shall be the endeavour of the State Government to provide for instruction in

[Shri B V. Naik]

Mother tongue. We witnessed yesterday and day before yesterday substantial amounts of debate as well as heat in regard to the linguistic minorities. I would like the Minister of Home Affairs to tell us what is the language of the minority. The Chair was of course very kind in asking us that we should be able to confine our discussion in regard to the linguistic minorities only.

I strongly feel, Sir, that the definition of the linguistic minorities should be redefined and reinterpreted

Sir, in Assam Khasi is a linguistic minority. In Bihar, Santhali is a linguistic minority. In the State of Gujarat, Bhili is a linguistic minority. In the State of Kashmir, Pahari is a linguistic minority. In the State of Madhya Pradesh, it is Gondi which is the linguistic minority; in Maharashtra, it is Bhili; in Mysore, it is Konkani and Bhajari; in U.P., it is Kumaoni, and in Bengal it is Santhali. These are the minorities which we find when we go through the 11th report of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner.

When we talk about the linguistic minorities in the various States right from Kashmir to Cape Comorin, we are talking only about linguistic rivalries As far as the so-called linguistic minorities are concerned to whom the so-called injustice is done, it is a case of injustice being done by one rival language to the other language. When the Constitution guarantees instruction in the mother-tongue for the linguistic minorities, the primary concern of the Government and the Ministry of Home Affairs should be to take care first and foremost of those people who have no language to speak of their own. In these circumstances, I would like to suggest a sort of formula.

There was a talk by one of our very learned Members about something called as cultural genocide. It was in respect of two States which have engaged the major portion of the debate. If we want to keep the culture alive, with great deference to the learned speaker as well as the great culture, let us say, of Bengal, the Bengali culture, if we want to maintain, let us say, the Kannada culture or the Bengali culture, I would say that let the concerned linguistic States foot the bill. I did not want to enter into this, but what we find is that we are asking the Assamese Government to foster the Bengali culture Similarly, I think our friends from Tamil Nadu are asking the Government of Mysore to foster Tamil culture ..

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) For his information, I may say that there is not much difference between Bengali and Assamese cultures

SHRI B. V. NAIK: But the word "culture' or the German equivalent 'kultur' was used I would say that let the respective States which are interested in the furtherance of the culture and the language and the traditions foot the bill for the starting of their language medium schools. In these circumstances, I would suggest that the case of these linguistic minorities has to be reviewed, and I would suggest also that the respective State Governments should be able to foot the bill. I would go to the extent of saying that if the Mysoreans or the Karnatak people want schools to be opened, let us say, in the city of Bombay for Kannada boys and girls, well, we cannot quarrel; the State of Maharashtra may do whatever is practicable and possible. That is good enough. But if some more facilities are required, let the respective State Governments come forward and foot the bill in respect of the schools that are going to be started in the city of Bombay or anywhere else in Maharashtra, or in that way, we can even say wherever are linguistic minorities of the official languages of the country all over the country. On that ground, can we say that those speaking the official language of the Union as defined in article 344 of the Constitution is a linguistic minority anywhere in this country? It will lead to lot of absurdity. I think that if we have to keep in view the biggest aspect, namely the integrity of the country, then everyone of us will have to do a substantial amount of re-thinking on this issue.

Shri R. S. Pandey was very particular about amity etc. between the various language groups in neighbouring States That was what he had said as a Hindi-speaker. If we see the statistics of even the official language I did not want to enter into that controversy we find that Bihar has a population of 4.64 crores out of which 44 per cent speak Hindi, Madhya Pradesh has a population of 3.23 crores out of which 78 per cent speak Hindi, and Haryana has a population of 0.75 crores out of which 88 per cent speak Hindi. Punjab 1.11 crores, 35 per cent Hindi; Rajasthan 2.01 crores, 56 per cent Hindi, U.P 7.37 crores, 85 per cent Hindi The total population of this so-called homogenous Hindi-belt from Bihar to M.P., to Haryana Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P. is 19.11 crores, and on an average two-thirds, 12 crores, are Hindi speakers

The constitution-makers, the founding fathers, have been good enough to adopt as the official language—some of the speakers were on the point of referring to it as the national language—the language of a minority. This has been accepted by the majority of the population of the country with languages abounding in adequate and sometimes greater cultural and linguistic values. Under the circumstances, it is for the protagonists of the official language to take a realistic attitude as far as the linguistic minorities are concerned, they themselves being a linguistic minority.

We have a basic question in regard to the discussion that is going on here. This sophisticated discussion we are carrying on is not very meaningful for the large masses in this country, 80 per cent of whom are non-literate, non-signing, non-writing people. Under these circumstances, instead of being very chaste about language, instead of being very sophisticated about the official language of the Union, if we are able to evolve a sort of basic Hindi not only for the literate population—a basic English is produced in about 800 words—but for others also, it will be acceptable to all and it will be meaningful. We have variants of Hindi in regions. In Bombay, we have Bombay Hindi and so on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be a minority Hindi?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Only then will it become a majority Hindi from a minority Hindi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is he speaking for majority or minority?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It depends upon what point of view we look at it from.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with the minority.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: That section of the population which has not adopted it will then adopt this Hindi which is of a basic nature.

In regard to the various linguistic States which we have since 1956, we have broadly adopted the pattern of unilingual States, the principle of one language one State.

The other day, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that we are very unrealistic and on the slightest provocation people are at daggers drawn. Now we are coolly discussing this. I would suggest that the principle of one language one State be modified for the sake of administrative convenience and we adopt the reverse principle of one State, one language, in which there is considerable possibility of cutting down the size of the States so that the languages in our country flourish on the basis of integrity and we can steer clear of mutual rivalry. It is this mutual rivalry which has created a hot debate, which is responsible for the situation that prevails with regard to the Assam-Bengal controversy.

Sir, with these words I am again urging that we need an official language and a language for the masses.

I thank you, and conclude my speech.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North-West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am much obliged for the opportunity you have extended to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rather an unusual subject for Mr. Sen.

SHRI A. K. SEN: It is a usual subject because I was associated with the policy making and the legal forms which preceded the setting up of the Linguistic Commissioner's Bureau and the various admirable reports which have come from time to time from that office

It is true that many of us feel today whether it was wise to cut up the country into linguistic States But it is not the occasion to speak on it nor have we the time to devote to such an important matter, but it is enough to say that in the constitutional frame, a sepcial position was accorded to the minorities, not merely linguistic minorities but all minorities —cultural, religious and others.

In one of the earliest cases which came up to the Supreme Court, touching on the Kerala Education Bill, the Supreme Court struck down many of the provisions, and in doing so, laid down the essence of our Constitution. In memorable words which are quoted in every country and also in the United Nations whenever minority rights are sought to be trampled down. Their Lordships said in delivering the judgment that not only did we insert in our Constitution vital safeguards for all minorities but we also chose a national anthem for ourselves which illustrates the very nature of India and it says in so many words that India is a land of many cultures and of many groups; they exist and they will exist in a bigger home, that is, India, and hail to that India which keeps for centuries all the strains and streams which have followed a cross the borders, which are part of India and which are distinct, and possibly they still continue to be distinct, linguistically or otherwise.

The vital safeguards, as have been quoted in this report itself, are these: and they need reiteration because they seem to be forgotten by many State Governments from time to time in their zeal to foist either one language or the other or support one institution or another by according special State patronage.

As I said, the earliest cases came from Kerala, and then they were followed by other cases where the Supreme Court laid down that the Government cannot say that a minority institution will choose either a language not of its own or will choose a managing committee not of its own, and that it was the inherent right of every minority community, either linguistic, cultural or religious, to run its own institution according to its own choice, and the choice includes not merely the choice of the management but the choice of the medium of instruction, the choice of curricula and the choice of affiliation to a particular university to which it wants to affiliate. These were the great principals laid down by the Supreme Court in a series of decisions. The last of them was the Arya Samaj case I had the honour to argue that case myself, and the Supreme Court are dealt with the case where the Punjab University Act sought to compulsorily affiliate all colleges within a particular area, and at the same time, the university wanted to pass a regulation imposing the Punjab language as the medium of instruction. The Supreme Court said in no uncertain terms that a minority institution is completely at liberty to follow its own choice not merely in matters of management but also in matters of medium of instruction

**16.00 hrs.**

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

That is the guiding line for educational policies to be followed. We not only gave this great right and safeguarded it in our Constitution but we also made it a State policy under article 350A which says that it shall be the endeavour of every State and every local authority—it makes it quite clear—to provide adequate facilities for instructions in mother tongue at the primary stage of eduction to children belonging to linguistic minority groups and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for the provision of such facilities. Consistent with the Constitution is the first memorandum of the Government in 1956 as also the subsequent

decisions of Chief Ministers' Conferences in 1961 and onwards which laid down very clearly that in the secondary stage and also at the college education level minority institutions and minorities, linguistic and others, will have the inherent right to follow their own choice and the State Government cannot say: I shall not give you grant because you are not choosing my management or my medium of instruction. That was exactly what was held in Arya Samaj case, where the Supreme Court hold that it was not open for the Government of a State to control the purse strings in such a way. In fact this was the argument put forward by the Advocate General of Kerala in the Kerala Education Bill. He said very curiously: we are not forcing grants on these institutions. They were Catholic institutions and the ruling party at that time thought that the Catholics were rather inimical to their ideals and policies. The argument put forward was in these terms: we are not forcing them to take our grant, but if they take our grants they must follow our policy; they must have managements according to our rules; they must have teachers according to our rules and so on. The Supreme Court in its judgment said that we would be making a mockery of the constitutional rights granted to minorities if by controlling the purse strings you can negate completely those great rights.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Some minority institutions in Kerala are not really minority institutions; they are run some vested interests of minorities for the majority as a racket!

SHRI A. K. SEN: We are considering real minority institutions and the very question has the answer. We are dealing with the rights of minority institutions as minority institutions which means genuine minority institutions, not bogus ones. If it is the endeavour of any State Government at any time to say that there will be only one language and the minority institutions must follow it irrespective of the choice or that they will not get a grant unless they follow the particular type of management or particular language as medium of instruction or if they affiliated institutions on the condition that only one medium of instruction shall be followed, it will be destroying those rights which had been set out in the very first page of this chapter, in articles 29, 30 and 350A. I am not really touching any controversial issues which have arisen emotionally by many untoward and unpleasant happenings, anti-social happenings in certain areas of India including Assam in the name of language. Language is an expression of human beings, it expresses their sorrows and joys and aspirations and grievances. In fact the whole picture of one's life expresses itself in the language he employs, either by his own tongue or by his own pen or by dramas put on the stage or films put on the screen. This is the medium of expression of the human mind. When that sacred medium is sought to be prostituted in its own name to prepetrate unspeakable crimes on other groups who happen to follow a different language, that is the greatest dishonour and disservice done to that language. Let this be borne in mind by anyone who champions the majority languages like Hindi or the minority languages or those who champion the majority languages and try to suppress the minority languages. Our Constitution is the greatest bulwark against such an attempt and our courts will strike down any such attempt as unconstitutional. I have no doubt about it, but what I am saying is, as a citizen of India, it pains us grievously if we find that in the name of language, all sorts of crimes are sought to be perpetrated and we are divided into camps of either those who support it or those who do not support it. There cannot be any support for such crimes in the name of language.

For instance, in my State, I will be the very first man to protect those who are sought to be made victims of violence in the name of language. In my State of West Bengal and in the city which I have the honour to represent here, I am very proud to say that though we ourselves are devoted to the language of the majority which is Bengali, yet there are hundred

[Shri A K Sen]

of schools which follow the language of the groups which have started those schools like Hindi, Tamil and Telugu and so on.

SHRI D BASUMATARI: So also in Assam

SHRI A K. SEN I am very glad it is so and let it be always so. Let those who say that there will be no school which is wedded to any language other than Assamese be in a minority That is my hope If tomorrow somebody compels all Hindi schools to have Bengali, I will be the first to oppose it just as I will oppose anybody in Delhi saying that all school in Delhi should follow Hindi In Delhi we have Tamil schools, English schools – my friend Mr. Anthony is sitting there Telugu schools and so on. Therefore, this is the picture of India, Mr Basumatari remind me of the very happy experience I had in 1959 when we had what is improperly called "language" riots, because there cannot be any language riots, in Assam Many of the Members of Parliament from Assam accompanied me and I gratefully remember the services many of them rendered to those who fell victims to violence in the name of language. I visited almost every village where there was a riot at that time. Our two languages are so close that we understand each other. Mr. Basumatari speaks to me in my language and the script is the same. In every meeting I addressed, I asked, "Shall I speak in Hindi or Bengali", not that my Hindi is very good but I claim some knowledge of Hindi and everywhere I was asked to speak in Bengali When I spoke in Bengali, there was such a tremendous response, particularly in a village called Charali on the banks of the Brahmaputra, where a hundred refugees from Pabna in East Pakistan of the olden days had settled. They were fishermen. That village was destroyed in the name of language Sir, in Assam it is fairly cold at night, particularly on the banks of Brahamputra. They were without any shelter, any clothes and any food. I gave a call for help First I put Rs. 10 myself. Then, you will be surprised to know that nearly Rs. 5000 were raised in one meeting Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was next to me. I remember, tears came in his eyes as it did in my eyes

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore). How much did he give?

SHRI A K. SEN: It does not matter what he pays. It all depends with what spirit it is given.

This is the position. It is true, when we speak of language, these violences, all incidents, are bound to come in the forefront which may even cloud the issue. But the issue is one that no State can compel a particular language to be pursued by the minority. That is the fundamental right of a minority. If it does so, the Parliament will correct it, the Supreme Court and the High Court will correct, it.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated —Anglo-Indians): The Parliament will correct it. The Supreme Court may correct it.

SHRI A K. SEN: The Parliament is bound to correct it.

It is true that most unhappy things have happened in the name of language Who is responsible for it? May I remind the law makers there? First of all, the University passes a resolution. The Academic Council says, English will be replaced in ten years; in the meantime, English and Assamese will remain as medium of instruction—no other language, not even Bengali which happens to be the language of a vast number of people there. That really was most unfortunate.

What happened then? That agitation started saying that even for ten years English should not be there. By the threat of agitation, they revised the resolution. That really sparked off a much worse agitation What happened? Every institution run by the minorities, particularly, the Bengali institutions in various places were forced to accept Assamese. The management committees were replaced by the nominees of the Government and they were forced to accept Assamese. In many colleges, it transpired that there was not a single teacher who could teach in Assa-

mese. About 80 to 90 percent of the boys knew Bengali and English. It was suggested: Let us have Bengali and English, at the same time, until we learn Assamese. It was said, "we shall certainly learn Assamese."

Sir, I am for making Assamese compulsory in every school in Assam. But to say that the medium of instruction must be Assamese will be wrong legally, morally and for the purpose of national integration.

What has happened is much worse. It is no use recounting all that. Thousands of persons have been rendered homeless, for what is called a language movement. In many of the leaflets which were sent to me by these affected people, I found it was stated, "*Bhasha Biplav*". If I had to send it in Bengali, I have to say, "*Bhash Biplav*". If my Hindi brothers had to send the same thing, they will say "*Bhasha Biplav*". Both Bengali and Assamese scripts happen to be almost the same. These are the two flowers of the same State. They grew on the soil of the same State. One flower is becoming the vampire for the other or is sought to be made the vampire for the other, sucking the blood out of the other so that it completely drops dead.

This is an effort which is not only pregnant with immenase potentiality of evil capable of being reacted in other parts of the country but is also unconstitutional. Don't try to be so intolerent in the matter of language. Particularly the majority has to be tolerent. That is why I have told my Hindi friends also not to be intolerent. I remember, when Dr. Subbarayan was the Minister, all the Hindi enthusiasts used to put questions in Hindi. The poor man could not follow Hindi; he could not follow the question in Hindi. But the questions were put to him in Hindi. It was too late for Dr. Subbarayan to learn Hindi.

What I say is, let us all learn each other's language. When we go to Switzerland, what a picture it is—three cantons; a population of 4 1/2 millions. When we go to the French-speaking part of Switzerland, we find so many German schools, so many Italian schools. When we go to German-speaking part of Switzerland, we find so many French, schools so many Italian Schools. When we go to the other part of Switzerland, we find so many German schools, so many French schools. If we go to Wales, we find so many Welsh schools and English is learnt as a compulsory subject.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond-Harbour): Go to Sweden; that is the best place.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Let us remain in our own country. In this country we have shared the same culture from Kashmir to Kenyakumari, and from Gujarat to the borders of Assam; we have shared the same language, the same history, the same source of civilisation. Every civilisation that has come here has merged into this great civilisation. That is Bharat trip; that is called pilgrimage to India, because this is where every stream of human life, every stream of human civilisation, has come and merged and made it into such a beautiful civilisation which you find in the pages of history. Indian civilisation is like the old civilization of Egypt or Messapatomia or Syria or of old Israel. Do not live on the pages of history or under the sands of archaeologists. We live as living examples of tolerance.

When I went to Cochin years ago and went to one of those old synagogues there, the rabbi showed me with very great pride the old *tamra patra* by which the grant was made by the then Raja of Cochin and in which these memorable words are written. It was in Sanskrit. The Tamilians would kill us; The old *tamra patra* in Cochin is in Sanskrit and I read it through. It says that our friends from across the seas have come to us, driven by religious intolerance and religious persecution; so, it is our duty to give them shelter; and he gave them land, free of rent, next to the temple. (*Interruptions*) It is there still for the whole view of the world the tolerance of

[Shri A. K. Sen]

India. Tolerance is part of our culture. Everywhere this has happened. When Vascodagama came, he was given gifts and everything, and the men who took the gifts on the ships were taken as slaves; This is what we have always done.

I would appeal to all those who are now trying (*Interruptions*) to forget this that these 16 languages are the languages of India. They are not rivals. Somebody said, 'rivals'. They are not rivals. They are complementary to each other. They will enrich as common brothers and sisters the whole fabric of India's civilisation, India's literature, India's contribution to the world. Tamilians have such an old language, such an old civilisation; why should they be afraid of it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI A. K. SEN: Thank you very much for this indulgence.

What I want in Assam is, as in olden days we sent Parliamentary Delegations, there must be a parliamentary Delegation sent which will at least calm down the atmosphere and come and report to us, what is wrong there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond-Harbour): I have given a Substitute Motion which reads as folows:—

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

'This House, having considered the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st July, 1969 to 30th June, 1970, laid on the Table of the House on the 12th April, 1972, is of the opinion—

(a) that the Government has failed to safeguard the linguistic and cultural freedom of linguistic minorities in different regions and States under articles 350, 350A and 350B of the Constitution of India;

(b) that according to Commissioner's own admission 'in the States of Assam, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, and the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Laccadives, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, North East Frontier Agency and Tripura, the facilities provided for instructions in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups are not in accordance with the provisions of Article 350A of the Constitution';

(c) that the Central Government has refused to honour the demand of the Nepali-speaking population of Darjeeling, West Bengal, for inclusion of Nepali language as one of the official languages of the Indian Union through an amendment of the English Schedule to the Constitution;

(d) that the provisions of the Official Languages Act, as amended in 1968, have not been strictly adhered to by the Government;

(e) that the Government has failed to solve the language problem in Assam where Assamese language should be the medium of instruction and administration and at the same time the linguistic minorities in that State must get their education through their mother tongue in primary, secondary and university levels and same principle should be followed in respect of other States and Union territories also but the Government has failed to take positive steps in this regard;'

and urges upon the Government to adopt a time-bound programme to protect the linguistic, cultural and educational interests of linguistic minorities in different States and regions under articles 30, 350A and 350B of the Constitution."

There is a clear provision in the Constitution, Article 29(1) which says:

"Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same."

We have seen that fifteen languages have been recognised in the Constitution Our Constitution has been amended to suit the conditions and requirements. But this much-wanted Nepali language, although they have been struggling hard for so many years, and their right is very legitimate, has not yet been recognised. That is also the case with Urdu. I remember a couple of years ago—that was early 1969—when Mr. Anand Narain Mulla headed a delegation to the Prime Minister and I happened to be in that Delegation—when we placed our case before the Prime Minister at that time that Urdu may also get its due position in the language map of India, we were told that others might not like it. But, that is not the consideration. We have an Article We have a clear Article in the Constitution and there are reports..

SHRI B R. BHAGAT (Shahabad): Urdu is not in the language map of India?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): It is no: one of the fifteen languages?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying that it should be given a due place. They have given all along hallow assurances but seldom they are fulfilled. When you require the Gurkha jawans to go and protect your borders, you call, 'Jai Jawan', but when the Gurkhas want that their language should be recognised and should find a place in the Schedule, you cannot fulfil it. What happened? The hon Prime Minister had gone there. There was a demonstration which has no parallel in the history of Darjeeling. Everything was shut down and it was so genuine and self-generating and we also recognise and support the regional autonomy demand within the Indian Union of the Darjeeling District.

I support all the speakers, those who have spoken in favour of having an MPs Delegation sent to Assam It. was done before because that delegation might help in bringing back normalcy, might bring back hope and confidence in the minds of those who were affected in the last ripts which have really tainted our image before the world.

I only say that in Assam it is the outcome of factional fight between different factions in the ruling Party and the administration the bureaucrats, the Police and the anti-socials joined hands together and they defined the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister had no hand and no voice in the matter. As a result, what did happen? This must be a disgraceful thing for us. How are we going to run the administration of the country? Well, Sir, the House can judge for itself It is all an outcome of a factional fight.

I quote from the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities a India which says:

> "A study of the preceding Chapter would indicate that the facilities available for linguistic minorities in different parts of the country particularly in the fields of education and recruitment to services, are not uniform."

They also say:

> "In the States of Assam, Haryana; Jammu and Kashmir; Madhya Pradesh; Orissa; Punjab and the Union Territories of Chandigarh; Himachal Pradesh; Manipur; Laccadives Minicoy and Amindivi Islands; North East Frontier Agency, and Tripura the facilities provided for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to Linguistic minority groups are not in accordance with the provisions of Article 350A of the Constitution.

In this connection, mention may be made of the case of the speakers of Bishnupriya-Manipuri in Assam. Since 1963 when the speakers of Bishnupriya-Manipuri put forth their demand for introduction of their languages in lower primary schools in Cachar district, the demand for introduction of Bishnupriya-Manipuri as a medium of instruction at the primary stage has not been conceded by the Government of Assam, though the stipulated strength of pupils appeared to be available."

It is a very regrettable matter

—Then it says:—

> "In the States of Jammu and Kashmir Nagaland and Punjab and in the Union Territories of Andaman and

Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Manipur, North East Frontier Agency, and Tripura, the principle of 10: 40 formula has not been accepted. On the other hand, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Tamilnadu follow a formula more liberal than 10: 40 formus."

Sir, I congratulate them for doing so. Than the report says—

"Punjab and Chandigarh have not also furnished any statistical data since their inception as separate entities. Other State where difficulty is experienced in collecting statistical data in this regard are:

Bihar—furnished upto 1963-64;

Orissa—furnished upto 1964-65;

Manipur and West Bengal—furnished upto 1966-67 only."

Continuing the Report says:

"During the year under report, information was sought from different States and Union Territories about facilities provided for answering questions througt the media of mother tongue/minority languages in which instruction was imparted.."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude. You are reading the whole book!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I did not go to Bagdad from the banks of Padma or Brahmaputra., nor did I travel from Delhi to France or Sweden; Then the report says:

"No response was received from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, and Manipur."

Sir, the position has been given clearly in this report. This is a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Constitution. This is only in letter not in spirit. The Government is only defying this provision.

I would like the House to take note of my substitute Motion and agree to my substitute Motion and pass it. Thank you.

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली)**

सभापति महोदय, देश में भाषा के ही झगड़े नहीं हैं बल्कि वास्तव में कुछ नेता लोग भाषा की आड़ में अपनी हुकुमत करना चाहते हैं। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता कि कहीं पर भाषा के झगड़े होते हैं। लेकिन कुछ लोग जो हैं जिनकी नेतागिरी कायम नहीं होती वे ऐसे हथकंडे ले लेते हैं, कहीं पर वह भाषा की आड़ में खड़े होते हैं, कहीं पर धर्म के नाम पर खड़े होते हैं और कहीं पर गाय का बहाना लेते हैं। यह सभी एक प्रकार के बहाने हैं जिनको लेकर वे लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं और देश में अपनी हुकुमत चलाना चाहते हैं। हमने संविधान में कहा था कि 15 साल में हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी हो जायेगी लेकिन आज भी हम बड़ी हिम्मत और हौंसले के साथ अंग्रेजी में बात करते हैं और साथ ही कहते हैं कि हम हिन्दी अच्छी जानते हैं। जब हमने हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी को माना है तो हमें संस्कृत का उत्थान करना चाहिए क्योंकि संस्कृत सभी भाषाओं की जननी है। लेकिन हम संस्कृत के उत्थान की बात नहीं करेंगे अगर एक वकील को अपनी वकालत से ही मतलब है तो वह अंग्रेजी में भी कमा सकता है। जैसा राष्ट्र होगा वैसा ही भाषा बोलने लगेंगे। इस बात से मतलब नहीं है कि हम कौन सी भाषा बोलते हैं। हमारे राजस्थान के लोग हिन्दुस्तान के कौने कौने में जाते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के हर कोने में राजस्थानी मौजूद हैं लेकिन वे कभी नहीं कहते

कि भाषा का झगडा है । हम लोग जानते है कि हमको किसी के साथ भी मैजस्ट करना है चाहे वहा पर कोई भी भाषा हो । तो मै कहना चाहता हू कि वास्तव मे यह भाषा का जो झगडे है वह गवनमेंट ने पैदा किए है क्योंकि उसने अपनी नीति को स्पष्ट नही किया । सरकार ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा घोषित कर दिया और कहा कि किसने किसने सन के बाद यह किया जायगा लेकिन आज तक वहा चला आ रहा है । तामिलनाडु मे हिन्दी का बहिष्कार किया जाता है खुल्लम खुल्ला चैलेंज किया जाता है उन्हे मालूम है कि तमिलनाडु भी हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है लेकिन वे कहेंगे कि हम नही चाहते हिन्दी हो । तो भाषा के नाम पर जो बात करते है दरअसल मे वह भाषा का सवाल नही है बल्कि उनके हुकूमत करने का सवाल है । किस तरह से बात मिल सकते है—यह भावना उसके पीछे रहती है । थ्री लैंग्वेज फार्मूला आपने कायम किया लेकिन अब भी क्या कहते है । मैजारिटी की बात होती है तो कहते है कि 15 परसेंट लोग अगर उस भाषा के होंगे तो कानून का अनुवाद कर दिया जायगा लेकिन क्या कभी हिन्दी मे भी वहा उसका अनुवाद करते है ?

बेकार का एक डिसीजन ले लिया कि 15 पर्सेंट पौपुलेशन अगर किसी एक भाषा को बोलती है तो उस भाषा के अन्दर कानून का अनुवाद कर देंगे । जब कि करना कुछ नही है, और एक निर्णय ले कर के लोगो मे आग पैदा करनी है ।

*At district level and below the municipality or tehsil where a linguistic minority consists of 15 or 20 per cent of the population important Government notices rules and other publications are to be published in the Marathi language also

यह डिसीजन इम्प्लीमेंट हो नही सकता । हिन्दी मे तो कानून का अनुवाद हो नही पाता कोई आदमी सुप्रीम कोर्ट मे हिन्दी मे बहस कर नही सकता वहा पे जजमेंट हिन्दी मे होते नही है जब कि हिन्दी बोलने वालो की सख्या काफी है लेकिन निर्णय आप ने यह ले लिया कि 15 पर्सेंट लोग अगर किसी एक खास जबान मे बोलने वाले है तो वहा उन की भाषा मे कानून का अनुवाद होगा । आप ऐसी मांगे रिटीज का और प्रोटेक्शन दीजिये लेकिन अनावश्यक बात पैदा क्यो की जाती है जो कि इम्प्लीमेंट नही हो सकता ? होता क्या है राजनीतिक लोग जहा जाते है उस जगह ऐसी बात कर देते है ।

नीव लैंग्वेज फार्मूला का सवाल पैदा हुआ और कहा गया कि अंग्रेजी नही चलेगी । तो लोगो ने कहा कि हमारी हुकूमत चली जायगी इसलिये उन्होंने कहा कि अंग्रेजी रहनी चाहिये क्यो कि वह अपनी हुकूमत चाहते है ।

आप ने डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल के बारे मे कहा

. "At district level where 60 per cent population of a district use a language other than the official language that language may be recognised as additional official language by that district"

अब एक नई बात कर दी कि 60 प्रतिशत लोग अगर किसी जिले के कहें या दूसरी स्टेट के अन्दर एक भाषा के लोग जिन की सख्या 60 प्रतिशत हो कहें कि वे अपनी भाषा मे

बोलना चाहते है तो क्या उन के लिये हमारी भाषा मे कानून बनाया जायगा ? अभी ये बंगला देश के लोग रहते हैं यदि यह कहे कि हमारा कानून बंगला मे होना चाहिये तो वहा के हाई कोर्ट मे क्या व्यवस्था होगी ? यह क्या फैसला आप ने लिया है । अगर आप किसी प्रान्त मे जाते है जहा आप की भाषा नही बोली जाती है तो आप को ऐडजस्ट करना भी होगा । यह नही है कि हर जगह भाषा मे झगडा मचती चलती रहे और कोई निर्णय न हो । मै समझता हू कि भाषा का कोई झगडा नही है, और यह जो रिपोर्ट है इस को बन्द करना चाहिये इस मे लोगो की भावनाओ का दमन किया जाता है । आप की भाषा के मामले मे एक नैशनल पौलिसी बनानी चाहिये । तीन लैंगुएज फौरमूला बनायें तो उस का इमप्लीमेंट किया जाय । लेकिन वह इमप्लीमेंट होता नही । जो प्रान्तीय भाषाये है उन को जड हम काट रहे है क्योकि हम कोई ऐसा निर्णय नही लेते हैं जिस को इमप्लीमेंट भी किया जा सके । यह जो रिपोर्ट है, और कोई प्रान्त इस को इमप्लीमेंट नही करता तो क्या उस के खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन लिया जा सकता है ? नही ले सकते है जो यह तो एक आफिस कायम कर दिया है इस से काम नही चलेगा । हम लोग जानबूझ कर झगडे पैदा करते है । भाषा के मामले मे हम को एक राष्ट्रीय नीति कायम करनी चाहिये ।

**श्री इस० ए० समीम** (श्रीनगर) . जनाबे सदर, यहां माइनारिटी लगुऐजेज की बात हुई है । लेकिन एक ऐसी जबान है जो माइनारिटी न होने के बावजूद भी इस मुल्क में शरणार्थी बनायी गयी है । मेरा रोये सुखन उर्दू जबान की तरफ है जिस पर मुल्क की तकसीम के बाद यह इल्जाम लगाया गया कि यह मुसलमानो की जबान है पाकिस्तान की जबान है । 25 साल के बाद पाकिस्तान ने खुद साबित कर दिया कि पाकिस्तान मे उर्दू के लिये कोई जगह नही है । सिंध मे जो दंगे हुए और पंजाब मे जो फसादात हुए और खुद उर्दू शायरो ने उस के खिलाफ जुलूस निकाल कर यह साबित कर दिया कि उर्दू उनकी जबान नही है । हिन्दुस्तान की जबान है इस के लिये पाकिस्तान मे कोई जगह नही है । तकसीम के बाद जब फिल्म की सेन्सरशिप का सवाल पैदा हुआ तो उर्दू अभी तक इस मुल्क की अपना कोई इलाका नही दिया गया ।

यह सही है कि जम्मू काश्मीर मे उसे सुपरइम्पोज किया गया है लेकिन जम्मू काश्मीर उर्दू का इलाका नहीं है । जम्मू मे डोगरी है और काश्मीर मे काश्मीरी है । यह जबान यू पी की जबान है, माननीय वाजपेयी जी के प्रदेश की जबान है लेकिन वाजपेयी जी ने अन्याय किया है इस जबान के साथ इसलिये इसे काश्मीर मे रिफ्यूजी बना दिया गया । आज भी इस देश मे जब मुशायरे होते हैं, उर्दू की फिल्मे दिखायी जाती है, जब जब बडे फैसले होने हैं तो इस मुल्क के नेता, जिसमे माननीय वाजपेयी जी शामिल है, उर्दू के मुशायरो को सुनने के लिये, फ़ैज अहमद फैज के कलाम और जोश मलिहाबादी के कलाम सुनने के लिये 10,

10 रु० के टिकट लेते है। लेकिन जब उसका मुकाम देने की बात आती है तो कहते है कि यहां की भाषा नहीं है। जब जब आने मे उसको जबान की शक्ल मे स्वीकार किया गया है

श्री मल चन्द डागा भाषा का किसी जगह बनाने का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि प्रत्येक भाषा मे जो बातें बोलने वाले हैं उनका प्रतिपादन किया जाय। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि क्या मत्रों की जबान बन जाय।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम मै यह कह रहा हू कि उस आर्टिकल मे भाषा का दर्जा दिया लेकिन उस जबान के लिये क्या किया। जब तक आप उस जबान को इलाका नहीं देते, उस को रिकग्नाइज नहीं करते किसी स्टेट मे, उस को आईन मे सही रखने मे क्या फायदा है। जब आप मुश्तरका तहजीब की बात करते है तो उस का एक शहकार उर्दू है। आप उस उर्दू की हैसियत को तसलीम नहीं करते। आप उसका नाम लेते ही बिदकते हैं। लेकिन बुनयादी सवाल यह है कि पिछले 25 सालो मे इस जबान के लिये कुछ किया गया है या नहीं। अभी मैं इस रिपोर्ट को पढ रहा था, यू० पी० मे जहा इसने जन्म लिया, परवरिश पायी, और मुश्तरका तहजीब को जन्म दिया वहा उस्तादो की तादाद बढ रही है लेकिन उर्दू पढने वालों की, उर्दू मकतबो की तादाद कम होती जा रही है।

उर्दू ने हिन्दुस्तान की जगे आजादी मे, उर्दू शायरो ने जो पार्ट अदा किया उसे नजरअदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है। आज भी उर्दू जबान इस मुल्क मे एक मुश्तरका तहजीब बनाने के लिये जो रोल अदा कर रही है उससे आखे बन्द नहीं की जा सकती लिगुयस्टिक माइनारिटीज के बोट हासिल करने के लिये पोलिटिकल पार्टीज अपने इलेक्शन मैनीफेस्टीज मे यह यकीन दिलाती करती है कि उर्दू जबान के साथ इसाफ होगा, उसको इलाका दिया जायेगा, उस को सैकेन्ड लैंगुएज के रूप मे रिकग्नाइज किया जायेगा वजीर आजम ने कहा कि हम ने यू० पी० की हुकूमत को हिदायत की है कि उर्दू पढने के लिये बुनियादी तालीम के मकतब कायम करने के लिये सहूलियतें दी जायें। लेकिन यू० पी० की हकूमत ने उन को वायलेट किया है। प्रेजीडेंट डाइरेक्टिव इशू कर सकता है कि जहा एक खास तादाद एक जबान बोलने वाली हो वहा उस जबान को पढाने का इतजाम किया जाना चाहिये। मै पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या यू० पी० मे पाच जिले भी उर्दू बोलने वाले नहीं है? इलेक्शन के वक्त वायदा किया जाता है, लेकिन जहनियत वही है मुल्क के हुक्मरानो की जो माननीय वाजपेयी जी के जहन मे है। उर्दू एक ऐसा मयार है जहा साबित होता है कि किस के जहन मे कौन सी बात है, कौन सा जज्बा है। हिन्दुस्तान की मुश्तरका तहजीब की मुखतलिफ शक्लें है, जैसे लाल किला, ताजमहल। उसी तरह उस मुश्तरका तहजीब की निशानी उर्दू है। और अगर आप उर्दू के साथ इसाफ नहीं कर सकते, तो

[श्री एम० ए० शमीम]

माइनारिटी लैंगुएज के साथ इसाफ नहीं कर सकते, आप माइनारिटीज के साथ इसाफ नहीं कर सकते । उर्दू के लिये जो नाइन्साफी कर रहे है उस का जो नुकसान होगा वह मुल्क की मुश्तरका तहजीब के बिरसे को होगा । इसलिये लिंगुयस्टिक माइनारिटी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को या इस इस्टीट्यूशन को खत्म करने की बात नहीं है । बात है अपने दिलो मे, अपने दिमागो मे आजाद खयालों की रोशनी पैदा करने की । मै डागा साहब और दूसरे दोस्तों से गुजारिश करूगा कि कभी लमहे भर के लिये अपने जहन की खिडकिया खुली छोड दीजिए और अपने जहन की खुली खिड़की मे गालिब का कलाम, मीर की शायरी और दाग की शायरी सुनने की हविस पैदा कर लिजिये । तब पता चलेगा कि

what you are actually missing.

شری ایس - اے - شمیم - (سریانگو) - جناب صدر، یہاں مائنوریٹی لینگویج کی بات ہوئی ہے - لیکن ایک ایسی زبان ہے جو مائنوریٹی کی نہ ہونے کے باوجود بھی اس ملک میں شوناروی بنائی گئی ہے - سوا دیڑھ سو کروڑ اردو زبان کی طرف ہے جس پر ملک کی تقسیم کے بعد یہ الزام لگایا گیا ہے کہ یہ مسلمانوں کی زبان ہے پاکستان کی زبان ہے - ۲۵ سال کے بعد پاکستان نے خود ثابت کر دیا کہ پاکستان میں اردو کے لئے کوئی جگہ نہیں ہے - سندھ میں جو جھگڑے ہوئے، پنجاب میں جو فسادات ہوئے اور خود اردو شاعروں نے اردو کے خلاف جلوس نکال کر یہ ثابت کر دیا کہ اردو اگر زبان ہے تو ہندوستان کی زبان ہے، اس کے لئے پاکستان میں کوئی جگہ نہیں ہے - لیکن اس کے باوجود ہر قسم کی سہایتا کا واعدہ کرنے کے بعد ابھی تک اس زبان کو اپنا کوئی علاقہ نہیں دیا گیا ۔

یہ صحیح ہے کہ جموں کشمیر میں اسے مسلمات کیا گیا ہے، لیکن جموں کشمیر اردو کا علاقہ نہیں ہے - جموں میں ڈوگری ہے اور کشمیر میں کشمیری ہے - یہ زبان یو پی کی زبان ہے، مانیہ واجپئی جی نے پوربیہ کی زبان ہے - لیکن واجپئی جی نے انہایہ کیا ہے اس زبان کے ساتھ اس لئے اسے کشمیر میں رفیوجی بنا دیا گیا - آج بھی اس دیش میں جب مشاعرے ہوتے ہیں، اردو کی فلمیں دکھائی جاتی ہیں، جب جب بڑے فلکشن ہوتے ہیں تو اس کے نیتا، جن میں مانیہ واجپئی جی شامل ہیں، اردو کے مشاعروں کو سننے کے لئے، فیض احمد فیض کے کلام اور جوش ملیح آبادی کے کلام سننے کے لئے ۱۰ ۱۵ روپے کے ٹکٹ لیتے ہیں - لیکن جب اسکو مقام دینے کی بات

اردو پڑھنے والوں کی ، اردو مکتبوں کی تعداد کم ہوتی جا رہی ہے -

اردو نے ہندوستان کی جنگ آزادی میں ، اردو شاعروں نے جو پارٹ ادا کیا اسے نظرانداز نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے - آج بھی اردو زبان اس ملک میں ایک مشترکہ تہذیب بنانے کے لئے جو رول ادا کر رہی ہے اس سے آنکھیں بند نہیں کی جا سکتیں - لنگوسٹک مائنارٹیز کے ووٹ حاصل کرنے کے لئے پالیٹیکل پارٹیز اپنے الیکشن منیفسٹوز یہ یقین دہانی کرتی ہیں کہ اردو زبان کے ساتھ انصاف ہوگا ، اس کو علاقہ دیا جائے گا اسکو سیکنڈ لینگویج کے روپ میں رکوگنائیز کیا جاوےگا - وزیراعظم نے کہا کہ ہم نے یو پی کی حکومت کو ہدایت کی ہے کہ اردو کو پڑھنے کے لئے بنیادی تعلیم کے مکتب قائم کرنے کے لئے سہولتیں دی جائیں - لیکن یو پی کی حکومت نے انکو واپو لیت کیا ہے ، پریزیڈنٹ ڈائریکٹو آشو کر سکتا ہے کہ جہاں ایک خاص تعداد ایک زبان بولنے والوں کی ہو وہاں اس زبان کو پڑھانے کا انتظام کیا جانا چاہئے - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یو پی میں پانچ فیصد بھی اردو بولنے والے نہیں ہیں ؟ الیکشن کے وقت وعدہ کیا جاتا ہے ، لیکن ڈھلمیت آتی ہے تو کہتے ہیں یہاں کی بھاشا نہیں ہے - جب آئین میں اسکو زبان کی شکل میں سویکار کیا گیا ہے -

شری مول چند ڈاگا - بھاشا کو کسی جگہ بنانے کا سوال نہیں ہے - سوال یہ ہے کہ الپ سنکھیا کے جو بولنے والے ہیں اسکو پروستاہن دیا جائے - یہ صحیح نہیں ہے کہ کیا ملک کی زبان بدلی جائے -

شری ایس - اے - شمیم - میں یہ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ اے آئین میں بھاشا کا درجہ دیا گیا اس زبان کے لئے کیا گیا - جب تک آپ اس زبان کو علاقہ نہیں دیتے اسکو ورکنگ نہیں رتے کسی سٹیٹ میں ، اسکو آئین میں سجا رکھنے سے کیا فائدہ ہے - جب آپ مشترکہ تہذیب کی بات کرتے ہیں تو اس کا ایک شاندار اردو ہے - آپ اس اردو کی حقیقت کو تسلیم نہیں کرتے - آپ اس کا نام لینے ہی بدتے ہیں - لیکن بنیادی سوال یہ ہے کہ پچھلے ۲۵ سالوں میں اس زبان کے لئے کچھ کیا گیا ہے یا نہیں - ابھی میں اس رپورٹ کو پڑھ رہا تھا ، یو پی میں جہاں اس نے جنم لیا ، پرورش پائی اور مشترکہ تہذیب کو جنم دیا وہاں اسکولوں کی تعداد بڑھ رہی ہے لیکن

[شری ایس- اے - شمیم]

وہی ہے ملک کے حکمرانوں کی جو مانیہ واجپئی جی کے ذہن میں ہے - اردو ایک ایسا معیار ہے جہاں ثابت ہوتا ہے کہ کس کے ذہن میں کونسی بات ہے - کون سا جذبہ ہے- ہندوستان کی مشترکہ تہذیب کی مختلف شکلوں ہیں جیسے لال قلعہ، تاج محل - اسی طرح اس مشترکہ تہذیب کی نشانی اردو ہے- اگر آپ اردو کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں کر سکتے تو مائنوریٹی لینگویج کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں کر سکتے- آپ مائنوریٹیز کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں کر سکتے - اردو کے لئے جو نا انصافی کر رہے ہیں اسکا جو نقصان ہوگا وہ ملک کی مشترکہ تہذیب کے ورثے کو ہوگا - اس لئے لینگویسٹک مائنورٹی کمیشن کی رپورٹ دو یا ا انسی ٹیوشن کو ختم کرنے کی بات نہیں ہے - بات ہے اپنے دلوں میں، اپنے دماغوں میں آزاد خیالی کی روشنی پیدا کرنے کی - میں ڈاکا صاحب اور دوسرے دوستوں سے گزارش کرونگا کہ کبھی لمحے بھر کے لئے اپنے ذہن کی کھڑکیاں کھلی چھوڑ دیجئے اور اپنے ذہن کی کھلی کھڑکی میں غالب کا کلام، میر کی شاعری اور داغ کی شاعری، سلیقے کی حوس پیدا کر لیجئے - تاکہ پتہ چلے کہ

[What you are actually missing]

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS (Mangaldai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities begins with an emphasis on national integration. So from the point of view of national integration, we have to discuss the problem of linguistic minorities and whether the safeguarding of the interests of the linguistic minorities should come in clash with the interests of the linguistic majority in the concerned States.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that the situation in Assam was a danger to the whole nation. Perhaps, as I understand, he means that national integration is in danger. Another hon. Member said that through the conflict between regional languages, English gaining is more importance. So, this is the question, and we would have to think of it from the national point of view, and nothing can be thought from a national point of view unless we think of it from the mass point of view.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you want to suggest, you suggest to the Ministry.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: Here, during the past two days in the discussion of this particular subject, I have seen that the Government of Assam and the Assamese people have been put in the dock. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I crave your indulgence to give me some time to place before the hon. House the true picture of what is happening there; and I want to place it from our national point of view.

Now, we are giving more prominence to English language which is the language understood by not more than 10 per cent of the population.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Not more than one to two per cent.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: This is how we have failed to solve our national problem. We have not yet solved the question of our national language, and to solve this question, we have to solve the

question of the regional languages. Only by developing and giving to proper place to the regional languages, as a feeder to the national language, we can resolve the linguistic conflicts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And you are speaking in the same language, and not using your own language.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: We should be compelled. When Hindi or the national language is introduced, we will be compelled to speak in that language. Because we are not in the position of compulsion, we are using this language of two per cent of the population

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You are speaking in the language of convenience for the benefit of the House.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: Through this language India was dominated, and it is now the language of the bureaucracy and aristocracy and it has stranged the masses from the Government and from the political leadership also.

Now, when we look at the problem from the point of view of the masses, we must remember that we have 70 per cent illiterate masses. We are talking of socialism and democracy and all these big words. To have democracy, we must educate the masses of people. Is it possible in English? It should be through their mother tongue, through the regional language. When we talk of socialism, it is the mass of workers and peasants who should constitute the State and who should be educated to run the administration, to run the economy and even the educational system; they must be taught to do these things and not the parasitic gentry, who constitute only 1.5 or two per cent English-speaking people in the country. So we have to give due importance to regional languages and also the national language, Hindi. Incidentally I should say that Hindi should be modified to some extent so that it would reflect all the regional languages of India.

Coming to the point of conflict between linguistic minorities and linguistic majorities, I point out the Eighth Schedule to our Constitution which has listed 15 languages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: I have just started. Of these, Hindi-speaking group constitutes nearly thirty per cent of the total. Next comes Bengali, 8.7 per cent of the whole people; so also Telugu group. But what is the position of Assamese? At the national level Assamese is a minority language group constituting 1.3 per cent of India's total population. So it should be protected from the large language group in its home State Assam, where it is the regional language, being the language of the majority people. It should be helped to develop on the principle of equality of all languages and cultures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude now.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: Bengali is a well-developed language; there is a separate nation of this language. 75 million people are there and 37 million people in West Bengal and another seven million scattered all over India, but most of them in Assam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given you ten minutes; please conclude now.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: I have not yet come to the main point; I request you to give me at least ten more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot give any more time; please conclude.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: Some hon. Members were quoting census figures of Assam.... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Please tell us if Assamese is a minority language in Assam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt let him finish.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: No, Assamese is majority language in Assam of more than 60 per cent people. So this conflict between Bengali and Assamese, the former trying to make Assam bilingual with Cachar as the base.

MR CHAIRMAN: Is is not the controversy between Bengali and Assamese that we are discussing; we are discussing the report of the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities. I am calling Mr Uni Krishnan.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: I want to suggest a solution. The recommendation of the University Grants Commission was that regional language should be the medium in universities. Accordingly, the Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities of Assam adopted Assamese as the medium of instruction It was a correct decision. But this was opposed by Cachar district by resorting to agitation against the Government of Assam and the Assamese people. Counter agitation was organised by Assamese student in Brahmputra valley on this medium-issue that resulted in some violent incidents.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: I have not come to the main point yet.

MR CHAIRMAN: I do not know why members on this side also should behave like this I have given 5 minutes to others and 12 minutes to you.

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS: I am telling how the present situation has developed. An hon. member was quoting the census figures of 1931, 1951, etc. The influx of Bengali population into Assam was a continuous process due to economic problems in Bengal for long before partition. The Bengali population in Assam increased more after the famine in 1943 to which reference was made here by the Minister of State for Agriculture, and considerably after partition and after each Communal riot in former East Pakistan.

MR CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. Mr. Unnikrishnan

SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS. I am suggesting a solution The solution is possible when the linguistic minorities will accept Assam as unilingual State and the Assamese language as the sole medium of the universities of Assam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever he says will not go on record.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : यह तो बहुत बड़ा ब्रह्मास्त्र है कि जो कहा जायेगा वह लिखा नही जायेगा। यह तो कभी कभी चलाना चाहिए।

**सभापति महोदय** : देखिए, औरो को मैंने पाच मिनट दिया है, इनको 14 मिनट हो गए और फिर भी

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र** : समाजवाद की दृष्टि से तो इन्होने ही कुछ कहा है औरो ने तो कुछ कहा ही नही।

**सभापति महोदय** और आपने ही उस को समझा है।

SHRI K. P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, I have listened to the two-day debate on the 12th report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities with considerable sorrow and anger or may I say with considerable sorrow and anguish, rather than in angare, because it has proved beyond any shadow of doubt that despite the remarkable sense of national identity and purpose, and unity we displayed when our freedom was threatened in 1962 when the Chinese invaded our country and again in 1965 and during the historic days of 1971, we are still where we started in 1947. Unfortunately, to my mind, apart from various linguistic and sociological contradictions, the most important factor which strikes my mind is the stark regional imbalances and uneven development. That is a fact which has to be borne in mind while going into the report or problems connected with it. I

do not agree with some people who want to take a very narrow view of this report. The very articles of the Constitution 350A and 350B, under which this office has been created and authorised to place through the President before this House and so this report are very restrictive in their scope; because the problems are far more fundamental than this office of Commissioner can ever hope to solve or even report to this House. There are many subterranean tendencies in our national life fissiparious tendencies of chauvinism deliberately cultivated by a set of chauvinistic politicians in most of part of the country. Our democratic exercises have very often encouraged these tendencies because they can make a political capital out of it But what they are really making a political capital out of it from the story of uneven development and regional imbalances

The fate and fortunes of linguistic minorities, as Mr. Frank Anthoy pointed out yesterday, are very carefully concealed in this Report It is not a question of adequate educational opportunities to linguistic minorities alone that have been thrown up during the last two decades and a half in this country. There are far more fundamental problems

I come from a State where million are forced upon by certain circumstances to go elsewhere from Cape Comorin to Himalayas and to every tehsil in India for their livelihood. Today we find that not only our opportunities are being curtailed but our lives are also in danger. I do not agree with Mr. Frank Anthony who said that this is the sole result of States reorganisation. Because the States' reorganisation came to grips with a fundamental factor of our national existence, that is, there can only be unity in diversity. Sri Aurbindo once said, "What we are seeking is not uniformity in this country. What we are seeking is unity." Jawaharlal Nehru used to remind us also about the same thing, unity in diversity. That is our theme. Unfortunately, this unity is now in peril and is being threatened by chauvinistic forces, encouraged not only by forces of monopoly but also, I would say, by forces which are beyond our borders, by foreign agencies, like, C I.A.

The point is that States' reorganisation came to fundamental grips with this factor that ever since "the *Bhakti* movement" five centuries ago in our history, there have been assertive regional cultures with which we had to come to confront with or with which we have to come to terms with. There is nothing wrong with the States' reorganisation. As my hon. friend pointed out, if democracy has to live, it has to live through people's languages, not only through Hindi but also through various other regional languages

Today, there is an element of cultural oppression as a result of this chauvinism which is raising its ugly head in many parts of the country. Mr. A. K. Sen pointed out about constitutional aspect. I am not a constitutional *pundit*. But I know it is in gross violation of article 16(2), rules are framed and what is going on in many States. My friends from Maharashtra like Mr. Sathe will forgive me if I have to say something upleasant about his State and the State Government. What is going on in their State. I just cannot understand. Not only our basic rights as Indian citizens are being violated in Maharashtra, and not only by the Shiv sena but by the orders of the State Government which are violative of our fundamental rights, and we will go to the court....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I joint you in condemning Shiv Sena cult.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: In Maharashtra, there is this pernicious doctrine of the sons of the soil....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jut a minute. The Shiv Sena affair, the C.I.A. affair and all that is another thing. The State Government should not be dragged into it. If there is anything wanting on the part of the State Government in so far as its language policy is concerned, that can be mentioned. But not other things.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is a fundamental question concerning linguistic minorities. Article 16(2) guarantees to linguistic minorities employment opportunities; they shall not be resricted. That is the picture thing which has been violated by the Maharashtra State Government, by a section of the people of Mahatashtra. Where else can I go; except to this House to say this.

17 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Should the local people not get jobs?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: They should.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I would not go into many details....

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: My name has been given as one of the speakers. I have repeatedly been requesting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wait.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: If I am not called, I will have to protest and go.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The Government of Maharashtra have recently issued a circular asking all industrial establishments even in the private sector—not only in the public sector to appoint..

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? How is that relevant here?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The rights guaranteed for linguistic minorities under article 16(2) are being threatened. Is it relevant or not, Sir? I am requesting you to give the verdict.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are we discussing protection of minority languages or protection of jobs?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The rights of linguistic minorities are covered by that article—all problems of linguistic minorities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Even to become a taxi driver in that State, it has become difficult. A new order has been promulgated which says that only those who have been resident there for 15 years can become a taxi driver in that State. On the question of housing, there again, only a man who has been there for the last 20 years....

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has nothing to do with language.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That has nothing to do with the linguistic minorities; the order of the Maharashtra Government has nothing to do with the linguistic minorities. It applies to every one. It is only residential and not linguistic. Why are you confusing the issue?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Linguistic minorities are being barred, their rights are citizen threatened.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: My point is that the Government at the Centre cannot afford to remain a silent spectator when the basic rights of linguistic minorities are threatened. (*Interruptions*) There is our great leader, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan who, during the worst days of the Samyukta Maharashtra agitation, said, 'If I have to choose between this country and Samyukta Maharashtra, I shall choose this country and its leader, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru'. I would appeal to the Central Government to look into the various laws which have been passed by the Government of Mahrashtra.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must conclude now.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There are many factors to be referred to....

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other speakers also; they will not get a chance then. May I request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to control this side and

stick to the time? Otherwise, I will have to call the Minister to reply.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT: (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I will request Mr. Unnikrishnan to kindly co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There are numerous instances. I have asked many people belonging to my State. They were forced to declare other languages as their mother tongue during the census and when I asked them as to why those chose other languages as their mother tongue, they say, 'We will not be given jobs, we will not be given housing.' So, they are forced. So, the whole exercise of protection to linguistic minorities is a fraudulent exercise and only the Government, the national Government at the Centre can really protect the linguistic minorities. And it goes against the decision of the National Integration Council and Articles of the Constitution which give protection for the linguistic minorities and if these things are permitted to go in the States, then.... (*Interruptions*) They are even forcing. That is what I referred to earlier as "cultural oppression." I know the Government of Tamil Nadu is pressurising the Malayalees.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: At this rate, you will not finish.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Please listen to me for a moment. The other day, what was going on....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot go on quarrelling with every hon. Member. He knows the Rules of the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I will just conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him talk and others will not get time.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: But these are vital factors connected with the whole Report.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: How can you take the whole time? I have to say something.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: About the All India Radio broadcasts, the Malayalam broadcast time in the AIR, Madras station was deliberately cut down. Mr. friend, Mr. Matha Gowder got excited unecessarily. He should know them. He tried to place before the House the other day that everything was all right in Tamil Nadu. But, his Party is the worst culprit in the whole game, the wrost culprit. Even you are trying to use and exploit the split in your party to launch a 'Malayalattan' Ozhiga campaign in Tamil Nadu....

(*Interruptions*) Don't try to intermidate.

SHRI J. MAHTA GOWDER (Nilgiris): You know MGR is a Malayalee and he has been elected as an MLA.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You are trying to evict all the Malayalees in the Gudalur Taluk.... (*Interruption*) No, no. Dont get excited. Please listen for a change.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am unable to control—the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also requested him, he is out of control of everybody. I cannot ask him to sit down. Let him go on. Others will not get time.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I request you to conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it proper for me to ask this side on my left finish within three or four minutes when this side does not co-operate with the Chair and an hon. Member takes 15 or 20 minutes? Am I fair? Is the Chair fair?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I will just conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take any amount of time you want.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: You may call the next speaker. Sir, we apologise to you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I apologise if I have offended you. Will you allow me to finish with one sentence only with your permission?

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri H. M. Patel.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhanduka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. The issue is really very limited namely, whether the facilities required are accorded for those who are regarded as the 'Linguistic Minorities' in the various States of our country.

The previous speaker really went right away from the main subject

Reading this report, it becomes quite clear for 25 years the Commissioner had been labouring to no purpose. He cannot function effectively. The purpose of appointing him is to ensure that he submits or makes available regular reports so as to ensure that the safeguards mentioned under certain Articles of the Constitution have in fact been afforded to them. Pathetically, in the end, he says that the cooperation that he seeks from the State Government is not usually forthcoming And also, it is evident, the Constitutional safeguards provided are not sufficient for the purposes in view. Sir, had that not been the case, we would not have had occasion to see certain acts of violence and intolerance that we saw taking place in a number of States

All this happens because the spirit underlying the Constitution has not been observed. A Constitution can work only if there is loyalty to it, in spirit and in letter. Mere adherence to letter of the law cannot afford the necessary safeguard to the minorities which they require. What has happened in Assam is a proof.

Various questions which have been made in this House in the course of this Debate clearly show how far we are departing from the spirit of these provisions. The spirit is that there should be an attitude of tolerance exhibited towards the minorities in States, where one language is the language of an over-whelming section of the population, in order to ensure that those Linguistic Minorities may be afforded all the facilities of studying and learning in their own languages That is why those provisions were made.

Now, it has become quite clear that some different methods have to be adopted by us if we are going to achieve the objectives which we had in mind We provided for the Reports of the Commissioners to be placed before this House and debated, in the hope that wherever there was any departure from the spirit, from compliance with these provisions, action would be taken by the State Goevrnments and that public criticism and public opinion would ensure that these linguistic minorities get the safeguards provided for them But that purpose not having been achieved, I feel, the time has come for us to further examine this issue from a totally different angle.

We must consider now whether a fresh policy needs to be evolved, in order to ensure that the linguistic minorities in the various States get their safeguards

A suggestion was made that a parliamentary delegation might visit Assam. If the suggestion is made in order to initiate the evolution of an all-India policy for the safeguarding of linguistic minorities, I would say that it is a good suggestion, because it may enable this House in the first instance to obtain from its own Members a report on what took place in Assam and why, the reasons for whatever took place, in what way thereafter we can approach this problem and so on so that we can ensure compliance with the provisions in the Constitution in spirit and in letter. I suggest that this is one method which we may evolve.

If that is not acceptable, I would suggest to the Government that they appoint a regular commission which should report within a fixed period of time to consider this entire problem and consider how best to evolve a fresh policy, a policy which does not depend merely upon the

provisions in the Constitution but also provides for the administrative machinery for implementing them. That machinery cannot be merely the commissioner who has no powers, and that machinery cannot be the Government of India which also cannot do anything, because it is the State Government which has the right and the power at present to deal with the question of linguistic minorities. Either the Government of India should amend the Constitution and take powers to themselves for the safeguarding the linguistic minorities in so far as these points are concerned, that is to say, the language question, the merits of it, in what way the rights of the linguistic minorities can be safeguarded from the cultural consideration and so on.

We have heard today a passionate appeal in regard to Urdu. Urdu is regarded neither as a minority language nor as a language of any region. But this is one of the national languages But what was pleaded was....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Every language is a national language.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Although it is a national language, all that is necessary to ensure that Urdu flourishes is not being done. Urdu language is a very fine language and I think it would add to the cultural development of this country; if it flourishes. But if its spokesmen ask for a special territorial allotment, then what happens? For instance, Sindhi is there and....

SRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let it be Gujarat.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Whether Gujarat is to be allotted to Urdu or to UP is not the question. UP has certainly far more Urdu-speaking people than any other State. But I am not suggesting any such thing. What I am saying is that the recognition of languages need not mean any such things. Recognition of languages only means that all necessary facilities should be afforded for the development of those languages in order that they may serve the various purposes for which language development is necessary.

What has happened in Assam lately and what has been happening in other States illustrates the fact that the implementation of the provisions in the Constitution in regard to the safeguarding of the linguistic minorities cannot be achieved through the commissioner reporting every year, but that it is necessary to approach the entire question in a different way. I would support the idea of a parliamentary delegation visiting Assam and reporting on it, but only from the point of view of evolving a fresh national policy in this regard. In the alternative, I would suggest that Government seriously consider the question of amending the Constitution and taking the powers necessary for safeguarding the rights of linguistic minorities from the Centre and directing the State Governments in that regard.

*SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been discussing the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the last two days. Unfortunately, the House instead of discussing the main problems of linguistic minorities in various States has drifted from the main issue and is discussing the troubles which flared up in Assam recently.

It is very clear from this as to how much the language can excite the people. The same language can create differences and also can create cooperation among people. We find that even though there are several languages spoken in this country, each of these languages has a place in the cultural history of this country. That is how the great Telugu musicians like Thyagaraja, Shyama Sastri etc. demonstrated their musical powers and are still respected and honoured in Tamilnadu.

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Apart from that I would like to submit one or two points in this connection. In this report a mention has been made regarding the facilities and safeguards that are to be given to the people of linguistic minorities in Tamilnadu and Mysore. In Tamilnadu there are 25 per cent people who speak Telugu. In the same way in Mysore State in Kolar District a majority of the people speak Telugu. In this connection I would like to quote the opinion given by the Commissioner regarding the safeguards given to these Telugu speaking people in Tamilnadu.

"From the report received from the Collector of Ramanathapuram, it appears that from 1st July 1969 to 30th April 1970 important notices and rules were not published in Telugu in the areas where Telugu speakers constitute more than 50 per cent of the population."

Not only that.

"In this connection, a reference was made to an order of the Madras High Court by which it was provided that summons and other court processes should be made through Telugu also in Hosur Taluk. The allegation was that the entire stock of printed forms supplied by the State Government for that purpose was destroyed locally. The matter has been brought to the notice of Government."

Not only that. Two members have been elected to the Tamilnadu Assembly from Hosur and Dharmapuri Taluqas. It has been reported by these members of the Tamilnadu Assembly that the Government is trying to convert Telugu speaking majority into a minority by dividing the constituencies. I am not stating this by way of complaint. The right of expression in one's mother tongue is very clearly safeguarded in the Constitution itself. That is why this Commission has been appointed. In the same way it has been mentioned in this report that there are no educational facilities for Telugu speaking people in the districts of Kolar and Gulburga where their number is large. All these things have to be carefully considered.

Some of our colleages have suggested that a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to go to Assam and make an on the-spot study of the recent disturbances there and sumit a report to this House. My submission is that appointment of such a Commission would go to worsen the conditions than to improve them.

Instead I submit that we should have a Standing Committee on the lines of the Standing Committee for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that this Committee can constantly keep a watch and suggest ways and means to see that the interests of the various linguistic minorities in various States are safeguarded. Our country has several languages and several cultures, they are like the confluence of Triveni and all these cultures are great in their own way and in order to see that there is cultural and emotional integration in this country we should see that such tendencies as we have seen in Assam are nipped in the bud.

The Kannada language and the Telugu language have more or less the same script. I submit that to stream line such common scripts of languages the Central Government should give its cooperation and help.

Because of the preponderant influence of the Sanskrit language on the three Dravidian languages, namely Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, we feel that they are different from Tamil. Otherwise we find more similarity in all the four Dravidian languages. Finally I conclude by requesting our Tamil speaking brothers to give all help and cooperation in order to see that the Telugu language and the people who speak that language progress in Tamilnadu. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to express my feelings in connection with this report.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी (हमीरपुर) सभापति महोदय, भाषा के ऊपर जो झगड़े होते हैं, पहले हर माननीय सदस्य को यह सोचना चाहिये कि भाषा है क्या, कौन सी बलाय है भाषा ? भाषा पदार्थ ज्ञान कराने की चीज है चाहे उर्दू में या संस्कृत में लिख दीजिए । इसलिए कोई भी भाषा

खराब नहीं है । हर भाषा ने मानव को ऊंचा उठाया है । भाषा एक संकेत है, एक इशारा है । जैसे आदमी ऐसे करता है तो मालूम होता है कि वह पानी मांगता है । तो सब से पुराना इशारा कौन सा है? सब से पुराना इशारा संस्कृत है । संस्कृत के द्वारा तमिल निकली, बिगड़ी हुई हिन्दी निकली । और उर्दू भाषा तो एक मिली हुई हिन्दी है । उस को रखना चाहिये । उस में रिपि का पर्क है और कोई पर्क नहीं है उर्दू और हिन्दी में । संस्कृत तमिल और बंगला में मिली हुई है ।

अब जो ये भाषा के नाम पर झगड़े होते हैं मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उन से क्या लाभ होता है, और किस को होता है । किसी सूबे में अगर चार भाषायें हैं तो या तो सूबे मिटा दिये जाय और केवल लोक सभा रखी जाय, और जितने भाषा वाले लोग हैं उनका इलाका अलग बना दिया जाय और हुकूमत बनायी जाय । लेकिन इस तरह से किसी समस्या का हल होने वाला नहीं है, बल्कि झगड़े और बढ़ेंगे ही । समझ में नहीं आता कि यह झगड़े कैसे निपटेंगे। भाषा में क्या लड़ाई है? यह लड़ाई तो नेतागिरी की है । भाषा में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है । उर्दू इतनी लचीली और अच्छी भाषा है वह किसी से कम नहीं है । पहले यहां संस्कृत भाषा आई, किसी जमाने में फारसी आई अब अंग्रेजी चली । इस अंग्रजी को तो विदा करें और जितनी भाषायें हैं उन की उन्नति हो ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) Mr Chairman, Sir, yesterday I have been listening to the speakers from West Bengal. I was much pained to hear them as they have unnecessarily, without any basis, attacked us. The examples cited by the various speakers are not correct. Most of them have heard from some people who came here who met them here and gave them false reports without any basis and those hon Members have just placed those views here in Parliament

Now in regard to languages, Assam State is quite different from the other States You must understand what is Assam first In other States may be there are two or three languages but in Assam there is no community which comprises the majority I know Bengali very well, just as Mr Samar Guha I know Assamese very well I love my mother togue My mother tongue is Bodo It is not a language but it is a dialect, and the Assam Government has given permission to them to use their dialect as a language Wherever such a question comes the Assam Government considers it Still, our Bengali people are fighting there for making Assam a bilingual State

Sir you are from Bihar and you know while this question came up in Parliament at the time of our great leader Nehru who said in the party meetings in 1960 that the Assamese people have been exploited for ages These Bengali people had been taken out from Bengal for clerical jobs to different places by the British and they secured all the facilities of the services and all that in the British time If you see the figures, you will find that the Assamese in the offices or in any department formed only two to three per cent When Independence came the country had been divided into so many parts on language basis as per the SRC report. Assam had to be recognised as a State They have every right to have their regional language as medium of instruction It is a mixed language which is spoken by many local people, tribes like Bodo, Lalung, Rabha, etc Some Members referred to the Bodo community of the plain tribes which comprise five communities Bodo, Rabha, Lalung, Miri and Deori, that is, five different communities with different dialects Now, of these the Bodo community translated it into a language, they have been allowed to have their dialects as the medium of instruction upto the primary stage, *i.e.* upto class VIII Recently the present Government raised it to the higher secondary level.

[Shri D. Basumatari.]

Some hon. Member complained here that in 1955 the Muslim population had been compelled to learn Assamese as their medium of instruction. It is not compulsion, it is not duress or pressure. The language Bill was passed in 1960. Before that they came to know that the language Bill would be passed and all the Muslim community, 27 per cent of the population took to the Assamese as the Medium of instruction. They say it was under duress. Mr. Ahmed is not here. He belongs to that community and he knows..(*Interruptions*) He stated during his recent visit to Assam that their should be one language, one State, that is Assamese in Assam. It was repeated by Mr. Mirdha too during his visit to Assam after Mr. Ahmed.

Then what is this? It is the sense of domination of Bengali-speaking people over them. They have dominated for ages together. Prime Minister Nehru himself said that once. He further said that people should rise to the occasion and he said it on the floor of the House in 1960.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Was Mr. Ahmed a better Assamese? Other MLAs were not Assamese, only Mr. Ahmed was Assamese? (*Interruption*).

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Of course he is an Assamese Muslim but I am a tribal Assamese. Who are the people to whom you are referring? They are practical men; they are wise men; they know how to stand by the time of the time and therefore they have taken to study of the Assamese language of the region. Here in this report, it says that 582 Bengali high schools are there in Assam, thousands of elementary schools in Bengali language. Everything is paid for by the Government. Is there any authority which has raised the question at the time of sanctioning the grants as to whether they have to learn Assamese or not?

Recently what happened? Who brought this quarrel first? It is the sense of domination of the Bengali over Assamese. A resolution was passed by the Academic Council of the Gauhati University that Assamese should be the medium of instruction up to the college level and English should remain for ten years. The moment this resolution was passed by the university, tension arose in Cachar, fighting with Non-Bengali speaking people there started. There are so many Hindi-speaking people in the tea gardens; ten lakhs and they are not Bengali-speaking; they live in Cachar. About 20,000 people who are Manipuri speaking people are there; they do not speak Bengali. They have been told: you must learn Bengali here, in Cachar.... (*Interruptions*) Fighting took place in Cachar. I am telling you with all my authority....(*Interruptions*). After passing of the resolution by the Assam Assembly for a separate University for Cachar, the Chief Minister of Assam with the consent of all concerned recommended it to the Centre, and then all sorts of trouble started in the Brahmputra valley being instigated by the anti-social element. I represent Assam, not you.

So, the complaint made by the many hon. members here is not quite correct. Mr. Daschowdhury said that overnight the Muslim population had been converted to Assamese, by being compelled by the Government to learn Assamese. As I said, they are wise people and they have done it voluntarily. Is it the fault of the Government or people of Assam? I appeal to the Bengali people here. You do not stay there. You represent here the city of Calcutta. If you go to Assam....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I will be killed.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: No, you will be hypnotised by love and affection and be made *bheda*.

The complaint lodged here is quite incorrect. I appeal to my Bengali friends. The Assamese have becme fairly educated and they want to stand on their own legs. They want to exist and they have every right to exist. The domination by Bengalis should not be there. Sir, I am neither a Bengali nor Assamese. I am a tribal, of the original people of Assam. I know both languages and I can speak both languages, and also my mother tongue. I do not have any prejudices against an language. This is my

appeal that every community should live in harmony

MR CHAIRMAN The Minister

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) Sir this debate has agitated the whole House It is a very serious problem The Prime Minister is receiving deputations almost every day The Chief Ministers of Bengal and Assam are coming here frequently I have all the respect for the Deputy Minister, but it is not possible for him to deal with such a serious problem of such gravity If it is not possible for either Mr Pant or Mr Mirdha to come the debate should be postponed This is absolutely wrong attitude on the part of the Government What impression will be created outside?

MR CHAIRMAN The Minister

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सभापति महोदय, शायद पहले श्री मिर्धा उत्तर देने वाले थे, लेकिन आज वह विवाह मे व्यस्त है । मेरा सुझाव है कि आज 6 बजे तक चर्चा चले और श्री मिर्धा बहस का जवाब कल दें ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) Sir I am in an embarrassing position

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I do not want to embarrass you It is this attitude of the Government to this serious problem that I referred to

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) Sir, on principle, such an objection should not be taken Each one of our colleagues in the Council of Ministers is competent to reply, because it is the collective responsibility of the Government They cannot humble our colleagues like this

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN Sir, I am glad that keen interest has been taken in the debate. The debate has been very lively, though at times some fire works did work, all the same I am happy that the Members on all sides have taken so much interest in the debate

The dispute about the linguistic minorities or the problem about the linguistic minorities is not new Nor it has come only after the formation of States on linguistic basis It was there before and they have continued to be there By and large I might say that the problem of linguistic minorities have been solved to a great extent

The framers of the Constitution took into account the difficulties that linguistic minorities might experience and they made provisions in the Constitution itself for the preservation of national integration and also to realise the unity of the people Articles 29, 30, 347 and 350 were provided in the Constitution itself to provide safeguards for linguistic minorities along with other fundamental rights under articles 14, 15 and 16 providing safeguards for linguistic and religious minorities

There are two categories of safeguards provided for linguistic minorities, the safeguards provided by the Constitution itself and the safeguards agreed to by the Chief Ministers in the Chief Ministers' Conference the Education Ministers' Conference etc After the reorganisation of States, it was found necessary that further safeguards should be provided for linguistic minorities Though it was known that one language would remain predominent in a particular State, still there were possibilities of a large sections of a linguistic minorities remaining in that State There are linguistic minorities in almost all the States For example, in Maharashtra, Marathi is the State language but there are so many other linguistic minorities, Kannada Telugu, Tamil Gujarati, etc In other States also, that is so So the problems were there before and they continue to be there

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): On a point of order, Sir As far as I can see, the House is not duly

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar.]

constituted because there is no quorum. On an important subject like this, I want the Government party to remain present in the House at least to constitute the quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung....now there is quorum. The Minister may continue his speech.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Finding some more safeguards were necessary for linguistic minorities, article 350A and 350B came to be included in the Constitution. Aricle 350A reads:

> "It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups;
>
> "....and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities."

According to article 350B, a Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities was to be appointed by the President. As such, a Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has been appointed and he is required to investigate into the complaints of the linguistic minorities throughout the country and report to the President. Later on, so many things have happened. The Education Ministers of all the States have met, the Chief Ministers have met, and they have provided some safeguards by mutual discussion. Those safegaurds can be broadly stated, as far as education is concerned, thus:

> "'Teaching by appointing at least one teacher, through the mother-tongue at primary stage if there are 40 pupils in a school or 10 pupils in a class desirous of learning in that language.
>
> "The modern Indian languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, as well as English, should be used as media of instruction at the secondary stage. Other languages may also be used in the hill districts of Assam and the district of Darjeeling in West Bengal. For the purpose of providing instruction at the secondary stage in a mother-tongue of the linguistic minorities, a minimum strength of 60 pupils in the last four classes and 15 pupils in each class will be necessary, provided that for the first four years a strength of 15 in each class will be sufficient."

Hon. members laid more stress on implementation. When there are so many Constitutional provisions and agreed scheme of safeguards, it cannot be said that there are no provisions for safeguarding the interests of linguistic minorities. But something could really be said about implementation.

As regards implementation, many States have already implemented the safeguards which were promised. For the benefit of the members, I may say that for implementing these Constitutional provisions—I have already read out article 350A of the Constitution—, a workable formula has been evolved at national level which provides that arrangements must be made for instruction in the mother-tongue by appointing at least one teacher provided there are not less than 40 pupils in the whole school or 10 such pupils in a class desirous of receiving instructions in their mother-tongue. All State Governments excepting Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland have implemented this decision. However, the Government of Assam have reserved to themselves the right to recognise or not any mother-tongue as the medium of instruction even if the stipulated number of pupils are forthcoming. This is the actual state of affairs. In Orissa the facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue are limited to minority schools exclusively functioning for them. In Haryana, use of Punjabi has been permitted to some private schools. In Punjab only private schools have been allowed to continue the medium of instruction of their choice. In Himachal Pradesh there are some orders for imparting the instruction through Punjabi only. So far as the Union Territories

are concerned, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry have implemented this arrangement.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister is only reiterating what has already been circulated in the report....

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is more than that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Various issues have been raised in this House, particularly in respect of Assam. He is only reading what is contained in the report; it is not something unknown to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will not say according to your dictation. You have said whatever you liked, and he will say whatever he likes.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As regards advance register of linguistic minorities pupils, in accordance with the suggestion of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in this respect, orders have been issued by all State Governments excepting Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir for opening of advance registers in the schools. However, in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, orders exist for opening of advance registers in some selected areas which are supposed to be minorities pockets. All the Union Territories excepting Arunachal Pradesh have also issued similar orders.

So, it cannot be said that the State Governments are not implementing the promises made and decisions arrived at the Chief Ministers' Conference.

Regarding primary education through tribal languages, a provision for imparting instruction through tribal languages has been reported by the Governments of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Tripura. But, of course, provision could not be made for imparting education in dialects because they have no script.

Some people have made a point that the tribal dialects are neglected. Education cannot be imparted through dialects unless they adopt one or the other of the scripts.

As regards imparting education through Konkani, Shri B. V. Naik has said that there is no provision in the Mysore State. I think he has not read the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in full. It has been stated that a complaint was made by the Konkani Mahasabha of Bombay and not from the Konkani people from Mysore State. The Konkani Mahasabha of Bombay made a grievance about it, but the Mysore Government has come forth to say that they will provide instruction through the Konkani language if the Mysore people express a desire for that. But, unfortunately, Konkani has no script of its own. In Maharashtra, the Konkani people have adopted Devanagari as their script and in Mysore they have taken to Kannada script and it is for them to adopt any script they like. But, if sufficient number of students come forward for a primary or a secondary school, provision would be made in the Mysore State also and that was the assurance of the State Government.

Complaints were also made by Mr. Unnikrishnan about the Shiv Sena activities. But we are not concerned with the Shiv Sena activities at present. We are only considering the report of the Commissioner for the Linguistic Minorities. The Shiv Sena agitation was about recruitment to the services. They wanted employment for the so-called 'sons of the soil' of Maharashtra. But that is a different problem altogether with which we are not concerned at present.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is also a question of linguistic minorities.

SHRI F. H. MOHIN: It is not a question of linguistic minorities. There are no complaints about opening of primary schools with Kannada medium or Telugu medium or any other medium.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We have said that we condemn the Shiv Sena activities unequivocally.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): There are schools conducted with Malayalam and Tamil languages as the medium of instruction run by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay as well as by the State Government.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: None can appreciate the stand taken by the Shiv Sena. But that is not very much relevant for our debate to-day. We are only concerned here with the protection of the linguistic minorities and we have no reports of any such serious complaints....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I only want the scope of Art. 350B to be further amended so that all these complaints can be brought in.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: But even in Maharashtra, as far as I am aware of, knowledge of the regional language is not a pre-requisite for recruitment to services except in certain categories of services like Tehsildars and so on.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I will get the relevant copies of the orders of Maharashtra Government and come to you.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If there are any complaints of that nature, we will certainly look into them.

DR. KAILAS: There are Kerala people working in our hospitals and schools, Government and private organisations in thousands.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: With a view to providing mother tongue as the medium of instruction in the minority languages, the agreed safeguard at the national level is that there should be a minimum strength of 60 pupils in the last four classes of the Higher Secondary stage and 15 pupils in each such class. All the State Governments with the exception of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. & K., Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have accepted the formula of 15--60 and have issued instructions for implementing this arrangement. In Haryana Hindi is the medium of instruction in Government-managed schools. However, they have permitted the use of Punjabi as medium of instruction in some private recognised schools where it existed in the erstwhile United Punjab. In J. & K., English is the medium of instruction. However, Social Studies can be learned through the medium of Urdu, English or Punjabi. In Punjab, Punjabi has been made the sole medium of instruction in all Government-managed schools, Hindi has been permitted to continue as the medium of instruction.

Unfortunately, Punjab and Haryana, both have taken the stand that they are unilingual States and there are no linguistic minorities. This stand is not correct. I hope that they will realise this and give due protection to the linguistic minorities in their respective States.

During the whole debate, the Assam dispute over the language in Cachar and Brahmaputra valley dominated the debate That is so, because, this is the current problem facing the country. I may briefly state the facts which led to the dispute on the language issue in Assam.

At present there are two Universities in Assam, namely, Gauhati University which covers certain portion of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram and the Dibrugarh University, which covers the districts of Upper Assam. The question of the media of instruction in Gauhati University has been a subject of controversy for quite some time. In 1968 the Academic Council of Gauhati University proposed to have a number of regional languages as the media of instruction, but no final decision was taken. The question was again raised in 1970, but it was again put off. On June 6, 1972, the Akademic Council of the Gauhati University took a decision to permit Bengali students to write their answer papers in Bengali while continuing with Assamese and English as the medium of instruction from the Academic Session 1972-73.

On the 12th June, 1972, the Academic Council decided in partial modification of their earlier decision that (i) Assamese would be the medium of instruction in colleges under the jurisdiction of the Gauhati University; (ii) English would continue as the alternative medium of instruction till such time not exceeding ten years; and (iii) a student would have the option to answer either in Assamese or in English in the University examination.

On the 23rd September, the Assam Legislative Assembly passed a Resolution that the medium of instruction in the Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities should be Assamese with alternative provision for English and that Cachar should have a separate University.

For appreciating the rationale behind the decision of the Academic Council taken on the 12th June, 1972, one has to bear in mind the national policy on Education. It was also probably thought that it may not be feasible to ask the students to write their answers in a language through which they have not been taught in their classes. That might be the intention.

Assamese is the official language of Assam. The State Government desired to develop this language and to make it the medium of instruction in the Universities so that its administrators should be well-versed in the language and should be capable of running the administration through the medium of the Assamese. A large number of Bengalees living in Assam are bilingual. They have studied Assamese and they understand it very well. With a view to enabling them to take part in the State administration, it was probably considered necessary that they should have proficiency in the official language. As regards the study of their mother-tongue, *i.e.*, Bengali, all the facilities for the purpose are available at the primary and secondary stages of education.

From the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Linguaistic Minorities, it appears that during the year 1967-68, at the Primary stage, the number of schools and sections imparting instruction through the medium of Bengali was 2213 and 4 respectively. The number of students and teachers was 1,80,987 and 4,484 respectively.

At the secondary stage, the number of schools imparting instruction through the medium of Bengali was 582 and the number of students receiving instruction through this medium was 1,19,179. The overall strength of teachers was 4,863.

The question of the medium of instruction in the University is an altogether different matter. The University Education Commission of 1948-49 considered this matter. They considered that both from the point of view of education and general welfare of a democratic country it was essential that study should be through the regional languages, for that would enable the students enrich their literature and to develop their culture.

They however thought that, for the time being, it was desirable that the University should have the option to use the Federal language as the medium of instruction either for some subjects or for all the subjects.

**18 hrs.**

In case of regions having pockets of linguistic minorities, the commission considered that the right policy to follow was to unreservedly allow the use of the mother-tongue for basic education, and if the numbers are adequate, for secondary education also, introducing the regional language gradually in the upper grades at the school and making it the medium of instruction at the university stage.

A point was raised as regards the national policy on university education. The national policy on education is this. As has already been placed before both Houses of Parliament many times, it is that urgent steps would be taken to adopt

[Shri F. H. MOHSIN.]

regional languages as the media of education at the university stage; and suitable courses in Hindi and English should be also available in the universities and colleges with a view to improving the proficiency of students in these languages up to the prescribed university standards, that is, the establishment in non-Hindi States of colleges and other institutions of higher education which use Hindi as the medium of instruction should also be encouraged and the study of English deserves to be specially strengthened because of its importance as an international language and also because of its knowledge in science and technology, and that every effort should be made not only to protect the rights of minorities but to promote their educational interests.

The Constitution gives rights to the linguistic minorities in the matter of education. Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution are often quoted in this connection to urge that no State can deny these rights to the linguistic minorities. However, in the larger national interest, the linguistic minorities, while preserving their language and script should make integrated efforts for achieving all-round progress of the State.

The problem that has arisen in Assam today may arise somewhere else also. So, the point is that the people in the respective States should try to learn the State language and assimilate themselves with the rest of the people so that they will not lag behind in the development of the State and in getting the opportunities in other spheres also. If we think in this perspective, I do not think that there would be any dispute about linguistic minorities. But at the same time, I would appeal to the State Governments also to allow them some time so that they can learn this language not only in the primary and secondary stages but also in the higher stages of education. What is required is a proper understanding, a proper appreciation of the feelings and difficulties of each other, and if that is done, then a solution may not be far.

When the Assam dispute arose, some Ministers visited the area, including the Prime Minister. They have studied the situation, and now the situation is calm. I do not think that it is necessary for a parliamentary committee or for any commission to go into the matter and tour that area, because the problem is not unknown to us, and we are already seized of the problem and we know the feelings of the different sections of the people, and the Central Government are very eager to solve the problem. If such a commission or a parliamentary committee is formed, I do not think that matters would be easier...

AN HON. MEMBER: It may make it worse.

SHRI F. H MOHSIN: It may be so, but I would not say that. Anyway, I would appeal to the Members to realise the difficulty and to help the Government in solving the problem by not making any exaggerated statements. Some of my friends from Bengal made a very exaggerated statement about the atrocities, so-called atrocities....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: No, it is absolutely wrong...

SHRI F H. MOHSIN: I have not taken the hon. Member's name.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is making an under-estimate. He has got the courage to say so; let him have a judicial inquiry. Why does he not have the courage to have a judicial inquiry into the matter....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. member is not amenable. Nothing that he says will go on record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: **

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He feels that certain statements made here were exaggerated. He is entitled to that opinion. But the House is entitled to know from him what is the factual position, according to the Government.

** Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a procedure. Let him conclude and then I will allow him to put a question. It is not that he could get up at any time and go on speaking at the top of his voice. That is not proper. He is a very learned man, a professor.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: My senior colleague, Shri Pant, has already made a statement on the floor of the House on 14th November, 1972. The districts mainly affected were Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sib Sagar and Dibrugarh. According to the information available, 31 persons were killed. Of these 3, are reported to have died as a result of police firing and 18 due to riots and arson.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Question. I can give the names on the floor of the House.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: In respect of the remaining 10, the precise circumstances of death are being ascertained. 760 persons received injuries including 126 police and other personnel on duty.

Anyway, the Government of Assam have taken prompt measures to arrest the situation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How many houses burnt? How many villages burnt? What is the number of refugees?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I cannot go into details.

I would make an appeal. Whatever has happened, nobody is happy about it. We are all concerned over it. Whoever commits violence must be condemned. We all condemn those incidents. I think the whole House would join me in that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You did not utter a single word until the issue was raised by us.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I appeal to all sides to co-operate with Government. The atmosphere is normal now. Conditions are normal. Let them continue to be so, so that we can take decisions in a calm and cool atmosphere. We do not want that the situation should again became abnormal. We are all responsible members. We are all elected members representing the people. Without your co-operation, it may become difficult for Government to bring about a solution.

I would request all political parties, leaders and members to co-operate.....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jai-Nagar): Except the Congress Party.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They should go on with their factional fights and divide the people! Only the leaders of the Congress Party in Assam should go on with their factional fights, instigating the people, dividing the people!

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am making an appeal to all members of all parties.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please do not deliver sermons here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Innocent people have been the victims of the political fight between the two groups.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Whatever has happened, nobody is happy about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Go and ask Shri Sarat Sinha. I say: do not deliver sermons to us here.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am not supporting that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Put your own house in order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The President of the.... **

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should not mention names. It will not be recorded.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): What is the objection to sending an all-party delegation? That will help calm the situation.

---

** Not recorded.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: So, I would again appeal to the hon. Members on all sides to co-operate with the Government and help us to solve this problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there are some substitute motions which have been moved. Does any Member want to press his motion?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: No 5 may be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I shall put the substitute motion No. 5 of Shri Bhogendra Jha, first.

*Substitute motion No. 5 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the other substitute motions, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 will now be put together.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, on a point of Order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order; there is no other business.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You cannot put together all these substitute motions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can put all of them together. Why are you wasting time? You are a sick man, I am also a sick man.

I am putting substitute motions Nos 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 together to the vote of the House.

*Substitute motions Nos 1 to 4 and 6 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

**18.16 hrs.**

THE LOK SABHA THEN ADJOURNED TILL ELEVEN OF THE CLOCK ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1972/AGRAHAYANA 10, 1894 (SAKA).

MGIPND—M—2700 LS—24-1-73—1010